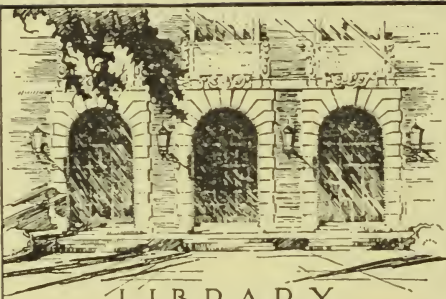


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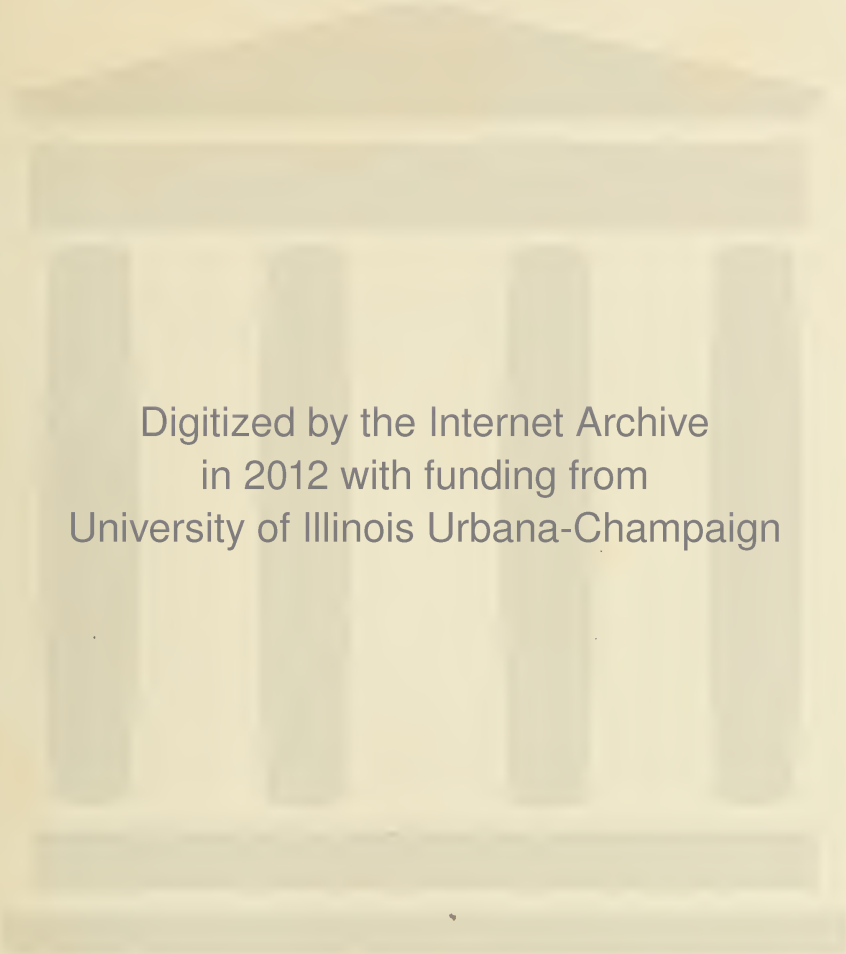
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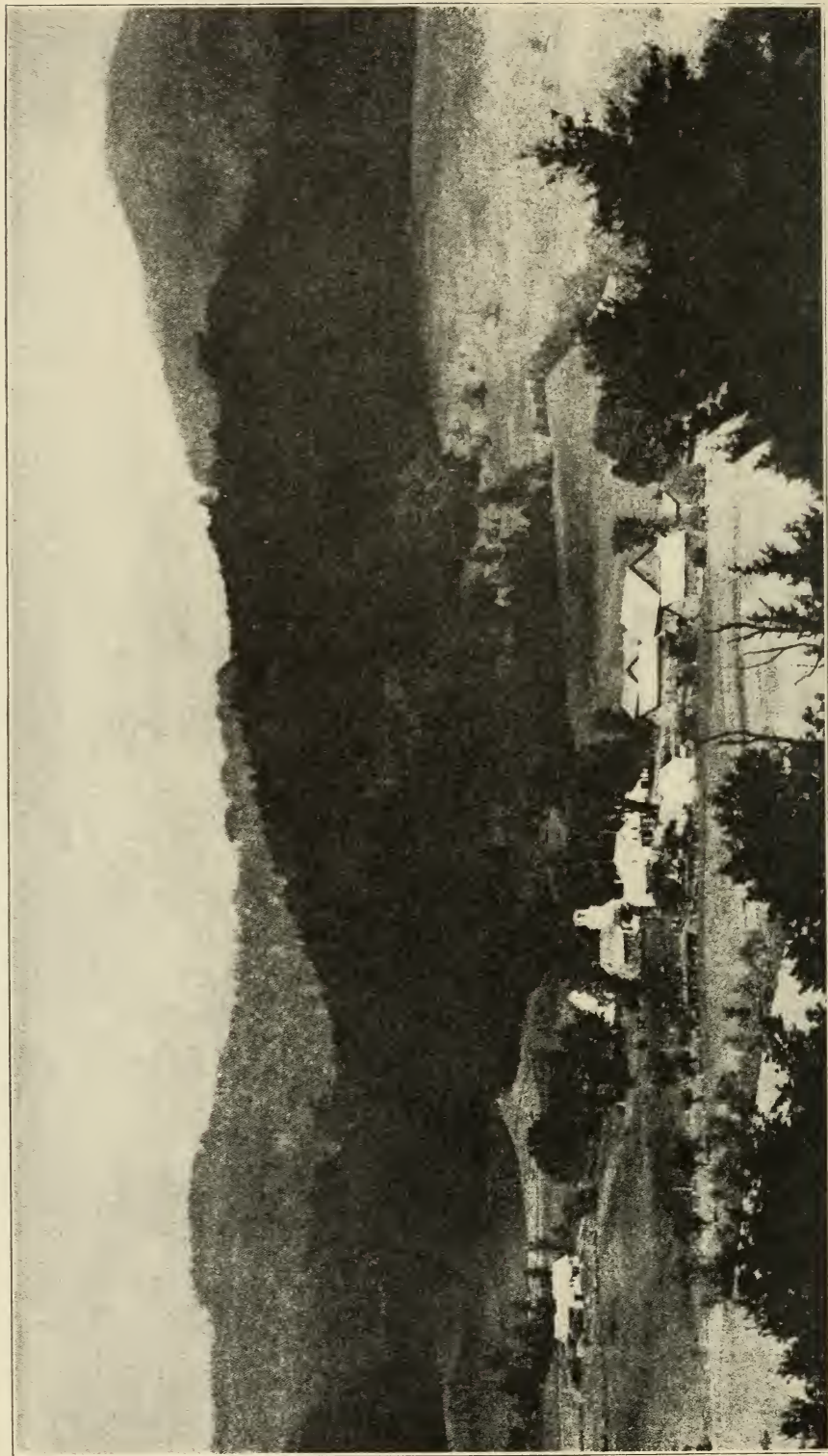
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*Frank R. Chandler*

GANINWARI'S CHICAGO





President Coolidge Returns to His Old Home Village in the Green Hills of Vermont

# CHE-CAU-GOU

*A History • A Romance*

In the Evolution of a Great City from the  
Garden of Eden to the End of  
The Twentieth Century

By ONKWE GANINWARI

CHICAGO



1924

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*Dedicated to*

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



F. C.

## THE AUTHOR'S APOLOGY

THE following work has been planned after the style of Washington Irving's *Knickerbocker's New York* and made adaptable to an up-to-date history of Chicago, with quite a touch of fancy in the past, and with a glowing imagination for Chicago's greatness in the future. In place of New Amsterdam's Wouter Van Twiller, Patroon Killian Van Rensellaer, Peter Stuyvesant, *et al.* appear names of Indian chiefs and warriors, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, Menominee, Pometacom of the Wampanoags and Simon Pokagon of the Pottawatomis and Shabonee.

This history and romance goes back in prehistoric times to the origin of man, and the Garden of Eden, and follows the evolutionary teachings of Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel and Romanes, but at the same time shows the reconciliation of Theistic religion with science.

Belated justice is meted out to the Indians as the original possessors of the land, or to what is left of them, who have attained civilization and education.

I shall be pleased if Ganinwari's Chicago shall be received with indulgence and thumbed and chuckled over at the family fireside.

FRANK CHANDLER.

July, 1924.





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## ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR

IN the early Spring of 1923, while on duty as an Indian Agent for the United States Government at a reservation in the Indian Territory, which was formerly Western Kansas, I ran across an Indian Sachem of the Pottawatomies, Onkwe Ganinwari. He was born on the reservation, and was educated at the Indian school at Phoenix, Arizona, and graduated with considerable distinction, having become well versed in the English language, acting often as an interpreter among his fellow tribesmen. His grandfather was a chief of the warlike Pottawatomie who came down from the north with other tribes in canoes and battled successfully with the Miami and the Illinois at Che-cau-gou. His father was likewise a Sachem, and went with the rest of the Pottawatomie on to the reservation when in 1832 they signed the Treaty of Greenville.

Ganinwari, a short time before I last met him, had been in Chicago, and for several months had been occupied in writing up a history full of facts, romance and prophecy, he contemplated publishing at an early date. But before doing so he died at a ripe old age at the reservation, leaving his well-prepared manuscript for me to edit, which I very cheerfully have done.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SMITH.



A Sachem of the Pottawatomie

## ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

TO rescue from oblivion the memory of former incidents, and to render a just tribute of renown to the many great and wonderful transactions among the Aborigines of North America and among the valiant pioneers of early Chicago, Onkwe Ganinwari, Sachem of the Pottawatomi, produces this historical essay. Like the great Father of History, Herodotus, whose words I have just quoted, I treat of times long past, over which the twilight of uncertainty had already thrown its shadows and the night of forgetfulness was about to descend forever.

I lament the great injustice of the white men done in the past to my brave brothers, and appreciate the efforts made and continuing by the Great Father to right the many wrongs hitherto inflicted.





PART I  
PREHISTORIC



## CHAPTER I

### IN THE BEGINNING GOD CREATED THE HEAVEN AND EARTH

**W**ESKE Kutchiffik Kigi-Manito agum Kefuk ohke. Ohke mo matta Kukenauineunkquittinno Monteagwuninno; pokennum wos Keché moonoe: Nafhauanet popomfhau woskeche nippekantu. *Translation:* In the beginning God created the heaven and earth. *Genesis 1:1.* And the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. *Genesis 1:2.*

In early years noted astronomers gave much study and gained much knowledge of the heavenly bodies, although their distance from us was very great, that of the moon being nearest—some 238,818 miles. Scientists, however, had better facilities of observation in regard to the Earth. They dug deep holes into copper mines, and ran long tunnels and shafts deep into mountains seeking gold, silver and coal, and examined the strata of rock, and from their formation gained proof that Moses must have made some serious mistakes if he wrote down that the world was created in six days! It, however, was attributed as an error in the translation of the Bible from the Hebrew, and that those days should be interpreted as eons, or epochs, and with such interpretation Science would not be in conflict with Theism.

Other errors in translation are also noted. According to the Bible, the grass and trees were first created, and that was the end of the third day, and then the Sun and Moon were created and that was the end of the fourth day. Now, under natural laws, the Sun would have been created first, and caused the grass to grow. Assuming that the well-known theories of evolution are correct, God did not do miracles, and wave a fairy wand at any period, nor create animal or vegetable life by directing from inorganic substances spontaneous combustion.

## CHAPTER II

## SOME STARTLING FIGURES ON THE IMMENSITY OF THE UNIVERSE

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, of Harvard University, estimates that the group of all the stars which we can see through the telescope, and which the astronomers call the galaxy, is about three hundred thousand light years from side to side. This means one quintillion seven hundred sixty-four quadrillion (1,764,000,000,000,000) miles. It is possible that some of the nebulae are outside of this and therefore even very much farther away. The nearest star is 1,293,572,675,000,000,000 miles distant from the earth.

Allowing one million miles for possible errors in these calculations, and very materially extending the possible infinity of the nebulae, I estimate (according to the most optimistic theorems, problems and formulae of trigonometry, including sines, tangents, secants, cosines, and cosecants) that the whole group of stars and nebulae, as extending from length to length, is a distance of one decillion, nine hundred and ninety-nine nonillion, nine hundred and ninety-nine octillion, nine hundred and ninety-nine septillion, nine hundred and ninety-nine sextillion, nine hundred and ninety-nine quintillion, nine hundred and ninety-nine quadrillion, nine hundred and ninety-nine trillion, nine hundred and ninety-nine billion, nine hundred and ninety-nine million (1,999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999,000,000!) miles.

The most distant fixed stars are so far off that light traveling 186,326 miles per second, takes to come to us, 220,000 years!

The Earth moves around the Sun each day, one million six hundred thousand miles, or eighteen and a half miles per second, but no speeding allowed.

The star Antares, in the Constellation of the Scorpion, is believed to have a diameter of 400,000,000 miles.

At any one time can be seen two to three thousand stars; from all over the earth, about six thousand are visible; the total number of stars known is about 2,000,000,000!

This is some conception of the magnitude of the Cosmos.



## CHAPTER III

### SOME INGENIOUS THEORIES OF THE EARTH'S CREATION

SOME astronomers hold that eight or ten billion years ago, our Sun and another star had a collision and this forced the Sun to throw off masses of matter which later became the Earth and the accompanying planets, and that was how the Earth was born.

The nebular theory is that the Earth, Sun and all the rest of the bodies of the Solar System were produced by the condensation of a great gaseous nebulae.

The Mohawk philosophers tell us that a pregnant woman fell down from heaven and that a tortoise took her upon its back, because every place was covered with water; and that the woman sitting upon the tortoise, paddled with her hands in the water, and raked up the earth, whence it finally happened that the earth became higher than the water.\*

Thus it is recorded by the Brahmins in the pages of their inspired Shastah, that the angel Bistnoo transformed himself into a great boar, plunged into the watery abyss and brought up the Earth on his tusks. Then issued from him a mighty tortoise, and a mighty snake; and Bistnoo placed the snake erect upon the back of the tortoise and he placed the Earth upon the head of the snake.†

---

\*Johannis Megapolensis. In an account of Maquaas or Mohawk Indians.

†Holwell Gent. Philosophy.

## CHAPTER IV

GOD IS A SPIRIT, AND THEY THAT WORSHIP HIM MUST WORSHIP HIM  
IN SPIRIT AND TRUTH—*John iv:24*

### I

AS God, the Father, is the Great Spirit, the Creator, Jehovah, the Lord Almighty, the Supreme Being, the Omnipotent, the Everlasting, the Infinite, the Eternal, the Maker, the Preserver, the Author of All Things, the Omniscient, the Omnipresent, the God of Infinite and Universal Love, the Deity, the All Powerful, and the Great First Cause, one need not now consider the method of creation, which millions of years required for the formation of the Universe; but rest content with the sayings of the Mosaic age, as interpreted in the light of Science: that God created the Heaven and Earth.

### II

In front of the Art Museum, in Boston, is a bronze statue of extreme beauty and suggestiveness. It is the figure of an Indian seated upon his pony, stretching out hands in prayer and adoration to the Great Spirit. Three orders of being are represented by the sculptor. There is the solid Earth, inanimate, insensate. Upon it stands the pony belonging to a higher grade of existence. Made of the dust of the ground, in him is life. He can adjust himself to a physical environment. Yet the beauty of the sunset means nothing to him, nor do the glory of ideas disturb his contentment. The Indian is formed of the dust of the Earth, and of living cells like the animal; but a spark disturbs his clod. In his breast there is the push of an impulse to which the pony is an utter stranger. He has yearnings and aspirations which reach above himself. He is aware of a relationship with a Power above, whom he conceives as a Great Spirit, not unlike himself—stronger, wiser, eternal—to whom his heart goes out in emotions of awe, reverence, adoration. In the dark breast of this primitive man there is a sense—imperfect, indeed, but real—of an order of values and forces which is lifted as far above the animal upon which he is astride as the animal is elevated in the scale of being above the Earth.

The impulse which leads the savage to pray and to worship a Spirit akin to himself is part of the furniture of human nature. It has manifested itself in every age and in every race. "You may find," says Plutarch, "communities without walls; without letters; without kings; without money; with no courage; without acquaintance with

theatres or gymnasia; but a community without holy rites, without a God, that uses not prayer; without sacrifice to win good or to avert evil—no man ever saw or will see.” Religion begins in the response of man to what he conceives to be a supernatural Power or Powers, the response leads to an attitude, and the attitude results in experiences which involve the whole man, his thoughts, his emotions, his activities. This religious impulse may be very feeble in some men, for we differ in our endowments. Some are blind to color, and others are deaf to music, and yet the religious response is seldom lacking in a human bosom. The Great Mystery surrounds us all and all have some sense of it.

## CHAPTER V

AND THE LORD GOD PLANTED A GARDEN EASTWARD IN  
EDEN.—*Genesis 1:8.*

SOME ten thousand years before the Christian Era, Adam and Eve left their native home, and in the buoyancy of youth departed on their honeymoon to the eastward and settled down in the beautiful Garden of Eden, between the headwaters of the Tigris and Euphrates, in what is now known as the Vilayet of Diarbekr, a fertile valley between the mountain ranges of Bingol Dag, the Indi Dag and the Garuz Dag, in the distant shadows of Mount Ararat, the central point in the dividing line of Armenia, and the great landmark between Russia, Persia and Turkey.

To them it was the happy hunting grounds of a golden period in their lives.

They lived on the herbs, the wild fruits, and the small game of the Garden. They drank from the cool springs, and they listened with joy to the warbling birds among the blossoming boughs. The tiny wild flowers opened their petals and lingered on the turf, whose grassy ledges gently overhung the placid lakelet. The rushing, rippling brooks, the dashing waterfalls, the limpid pools, the cool retreats in the dense woods, added to the charm.

Quickly alive to the fascination of the scenery, they entered, by degrees into the external beauties which every turn opened to their view, and the silvery smoothness of the rivers Pison and Gihon, that made the constant attraction of the landscape, the serenity of the time, and the clearness of the heavens, assisted by these spells which nature ever exercises over her votaries, tended to tranquilize their minds, that like the sunflower so instinctively turns from the shadow to the light.



Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden

## CHAPTER VI

### PROTOPLASMS, MONERA AND EVOLUTION

THE Universe is governed by natural laws, that is by the laws of God, the Supreme Being, the Great Spirit, Kiyi-Manito. Electricity is one of His most mysterious agents. Today trillions and trillions of electrons permeate the air and in these modern times recite their story through the broadcasting of radiograms.

As the learned Professor Haeckel says, "We regard it as a fact of the greatest interest that the human child, like that of every other animal, is, on its first stage of its individual existence, a non-nucleated ball of protoplasm, a true cytode, a homogeneous structureless body without different constituent parts. For on this 'monerula form', the structure of the animal and thus of the human organism, is of the simplest conceivable nature.

"The simplest known organisms and at the same time the simplest conceivable organisms are the 'monera,' most of which are minute microscopic and formless bodies, consisting of a homogeneous substance of an albuminous or mucous soft mass, and which, though they are not composed of diverse organs, are yet endowed with all the vital qualities of an organism. They move, feel and reproduce themselves by division. These monera are of great importance, owing to the fact that they afford the surest starting point for the theory of the origin of life on our Earth. The human organism, like that of the higher animals, exists for a short time in this simplest conceivable form and its individual evolution commences from this simplest form. The entire human child, with all its great future possibilities, is in this stage only a small simple ball of primitive slime (protoplasm)."

The origin of life is in this protoplasm and comes from the single cell, the moneron, and the first breath came from the Great Spirit, God the Infinite.



## CHAPTER VII

### THE GORILLAS, THE CHIMPANZEES AND THE APES

**I**N the heart of Africa, under the equator, on the banks of Lake Tanganyika, near the source of the Nile, and under the shadows of the lofty Mountains of the Moon, Kenia and Kiliamjaro, more than 20,000 feet above sea level, a tiny moneron, ages and ages ago, was washed ashore by the gentle south wind and landed in the first cradle of the Monkey Kingdom. It became an amoeba, divided, reproduced and in course of time multiplied and became the large family Simiadae in the order of Quadrumana. Their food consists of vegetables and insects. Their habits are arboreal and their habitat the forests of tropical Africa, Asia and America.

The Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*) and the Gorilla (*Troglodytes gorilla*) are the nearest allied to man.

The Mandrill (*Cynocephalus maimon*) is known as red nosed baboon (*Mandrilla*).

The Gibbon (*Hylobates lar*) is common to the Apes (*Anthropoidae*).

There are Old World narrow nosed monkeys (*Cynopethecidae*) and New World broad nosed (*Cebidee* and *Medidee*).

The Diana monkeys (*Cercopethicus diana*) are closely allied to man.

The Lemur rebur is much like the red fox, and nocturnal.

The Marmoset is a South American monkey (genus *mycates*).

The Orangutan (*Simia satyrus*) is an anthropoid ape.

The *Pithecus Antuiquus* is nearer to man than the Chimpanzee.

The Howling Monkeys have voices resonant and loud and make a frightful noise at night. Monkeys are like men; some are ferocious, some are kind. They have the same number of teeth, viz., 32. Some are long tailed and some are long armed and all with prehensile tails. The color scheme is variegated: Some are green and some are blue; some are reddish brown and some are olive gray; some are shining black with tails pure *white*; some have dirty *white* cheeks and some yellowish *white*; many with spots of *white*, of olive green shading into *white*; chins of *white* and bands of *white* over the eyes, showing a preference for *white* effects, forecasting the trend of monkey eugenics toward the final divergence to Adam and Eve.



Troglodytes Gorilla

The evolution of monkey to man has for centuries been of profound study and investigation of philosophers and scientists. Discoveries of comparatively recent times have thrown much light on the period of the emergence of man from the anthropoid ape. Man belongs to the primitive stock, which sprang from a common Insectivore one, the one order diverging towards flesh eating and hunting on the ground, the other diverging towards fruit eating and arboreal habits. The main stem of the Primates diverged and gave off the small anthropoid Gibbon.

## CHAPTER VIII

### THE FORGING OF THE MISSING LINK, EUGENICS AND EMERGENCE OF ADAM AND EVE

**K**IND reader, I am now approaching a subject of immense import on the time immemorial when man was not known, but the Dinosaurs, the Stegosaurus, the Diplodocus, the Ticeratops, the Protoceratops, and all the animals, the serpents, the fishes, the birds, and especially the vast monkey tribes, the Simiadae, inhabited the earth.

“Behold the mighty Dinosaur,  
Famous in prehistoric lore  
Not only for his weight and length  
But for his intellectual strength.  
You will observe by these remains  
The creature had two sets of brains,  
One in his head (the usual place),  
The other at his spinal base.  
Thus, he could reason a priori  
As well as a posteriori.  
No problem bothered him a bit,  
He made both head and tail of it.  
So wise he was, so wise and solemn,  
Each thought filled just a spinal column.  
If one brain found the pressure strong  
It passed a few ideas along.  
If something slipped his forward mind  
’Twas rescued by the one behind.  
And if in error he was caught,  
He had a saving afterthought.  
As he thought twice before he spoke,  
He had no judgment to revoke.  
For he could think without congestion  
Upon both sides of every question.  
O! Gaze upon this model beast,  
Defunct ten thousand years, at least.

B. L. T.”

The various species of the animal kingdom have their language and their signals and communications of ideas are evidently understood





A Prehistoric Convention of Simians





Grand Kleagle

by each group; for example, the bees buzz, the snakes hiss and rattle, the hogs grunt, the pigs squeal, the asses bray and the monkeys chatter and gibber. The Simians have a language of their own, some with loud and resounding voices, some are intrepid fighters, both male and female, some gentle and pale faced, living near the top of snow-capped mountains, others dark and dusky under the equator.

As you have seen hitherto they were evolved from the minute protoplasm of the seas up to the robust condition as now seen in Africa. The light colored apes of the Mountains of the Moon have mingled with the ferocious baboons of the equator and after many centuries of such mingling during their slow migrations across the Nile and up the shores of the Mediterranean had advanced eastward to the country of Eden.

In absence of authentic history of these remote ages I have to rely largely upon the realms of imagination for the account of the forging of the Missing Link. Imagine, if you please, a large section of Africa, protected by high mountains, by great oceans, and vast deserts, centuries ago, and in undisputed possession of these Simian tribes, a vast federation of chattering and gibbering monkeys forming an Amalgamated Society, and calling together a representative convention to meet on the tops of lofty trees of the forests of Victoria Nyanza, the heaviest baboon presiding as chief and the smallest gibbon acting as the nimble sachem of the assembly, and agreeing, after much noise, chattering and gibbering (but without gun toting) on the laws of eugenics for the betterment of the Simian race.

After many centuries of experimentation the final emergence from successive stems resulted in the triumph of the evolution of the Ayran race as pale faces, and such was the final outcome of the origin of man and shown in the birth of Adam and Eve.

Later intelligence has come from Colon, Panama, as recent as June 27, 1924, that the Marsh Expedition had arrived from the upper headwaters of the Chucunague River with three "White" Indians, apparently of Paleolithic type, whom Prof. Marsh says differs from the Albino type so familiar to Isthmians.

There is much evidence concerning the forging of the Missing Link divulged in the Strata of the early and later Pliocene rocks, as well as of the Miocene, the Oligocene, the Eocene, the Inter-Glacial, and other periods. These intermediate steps between monkey and man are shown in the discoveries of skulls, parts of bones, teeth and fossils, as are here tabulated, enumerated and designated in the successive lines of divergence from the Anthropoid apes or highest primates.

From Moneron to Man the whole period is assumed as two million years and each theoretical period is designated as a Dynasty.

1st Dynasty. B. C. 2,000,000 for a million five hundred years.	{	A. Dryopihecus Found in the Siwalik hills, India. B. Homenidae Tertiary formation of the Upper Pliocene, Miocene, Oligocene and Eocene.
2nd Dynasty B. C. 500,000 for a hundred thousand years	{	Pithecanthropus Erectus Found in Java, 1891, in the Quar- ternary Upper Pliocene.
3rd Dynasty B. C. 400,000 for three hundred seventy thousand years.	{	A. Paloeanthropus Heidelbergensis The Heidelberg Man in Lower Pleis- ocene or First Interglacial. B. Homo Neanderthalensis The Neanderthal Man in the valley of the Dussel Tributary of the Rhine. Also found in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria and Australia, Shetland and Iceland. C. Eoanthropus Dawsoni The Piltdown Man is Sussex. D. The Rhodesian Man
4th Dynasty B. C. 30,000 for twenty thousand years	{	Cro Magnon Gremaldi type Homo Sapiens. In Upper Palaeolithic and Post Glacial, found in Wales and France.
5th Dynasty B. C. 10,000 still running	{	Homo The Aryan Race (Sanskrit Arya noble) Adam and Eve In Garden of Eden.

There is one fact indisputable—man did emerge, and, notwithstanding wars, famine and pestilence, seventeen hundred million (1,700,000,000) people still live on this mundane sphere. And the original start was from one tiny moneron cell.



## CHAPTER IX

### RECONCILIATION OF RELIGION WITH SCIENCE

THE great philosophers of evolutionary science, Darwin, Huxley and Haeckel, have fully demonstrated the correctness of the fundamental theories of organic evolution, and Herbert Spencer, acknowledged to be the fairest and most unprejudiced of all the great constellations of intellectual stars, whose coruscations have, as never before, illuminated the path of scientific progress, has made charitable efforts to harmonize religion and science with his "First Principles," his "Great Unknowables," his numerous "Unthinkables," and his *Petitio Principii*, and, in further elucidation, I add the authority of Thomas Jay Hudson, LL. D.\* that both Ontogeny and Phylogeny begin with the undifferentiated cell of protoplasm, and in both cases that cell culminates in Man, and that the facts of organic and mental Evolution point clearly to a divine origin of mind and life on this world.

The moneron is endowed with the creative energy Omnipotence and there is a logical necessity of a mind antecedent to the moneron.

The theory of the Theistic evolutionment is that evolution is God's method of creation; that life and mind had their origin in an antecedent divine mind, an omnipresent mind energy, omnipotent and omniscient; that this divine intelligent energy operates, not in contravention of law, not by miraculous interventions, not by special creations, but in pursuance of its own immutable laws, instituted from the beginning, and that consequently the first mind-energy that appeared on the earth was an emanation in the natural order of events, from the Divine Intelligence.

Within the last year or two the revival of the age-old warfare between science and religion, the development of the evolutionary idea as the only logical explanation of the phenomena of life, and its reconciliation with Theism, are very aptly expressed in a lecture by Richard S. Lull, Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology, Yale University, Director Peabody Museum, Author and Editor of the "Evolution of the Earth and Its Inhabitants." The question of origins has been before the minds of men for thousands of years, and stories of creation appear in the sacred writings of many people, each one builded up of fragments from those which have gone before. Thus, from the Hebrew scripture comes what has been taught to many of us as the verbally inspired story, told with beautiful simplicity, as to a child, and sufficient to satisfy the minds

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\*The Divine Pedigree of Man.

of the primitive people whose sages penned the theme. But we are told by high authority (Clay) that back of the Mosaic account lies that in the Assyrian writings, certainly the prototype and most surely the origin of the Genesis story. Back of the Assyrian in turn, lie other creation myths, all in the nature of folk-lore, handed down by word of mouth for thousands of years, and having their origin in the sombre shadows of prehistory.

Father Suarez, a sixteenth-century Jesuit, was most rigid in his interpretation, and such was his influence upon the Roman Catholic followers of Europe that the story, as he told it, became the only Orthodox belief for at least three hundred years, and for aught I know, may yet be held to be. His statement, as quoted by Huxley, was as follows:

“The world was made in six natural days. On the first of these days the *materia prema* was made out of nothing, to receive afterwards those “substantial forms” which moulded it into the universe of things; on the third day the ancestors of all the living plants came into being, full grown and perfect, and possessed of all the properties which now distinguish them; while on the fifth and sixth days the ancestors of all existing animals were similarly caused to exist in their complete and perfect state, by the infusion of their appropriate material substantial forms into the matter, which had already been created. Finally on the sixth day the *Anima rationalis*—that rational and immortal substantial form which is peculiar to man—was created out of nothing, and ‘breathed into’ a mass of matter which, till then, was mere dust of the earth, and so man arose. But the species man was represented by a solitary male individual until the Creator took out one of its ribs and fashioned into a female.”

Man’s kinship with the rest of the animal kingdom is abundantly attested, and this is no new invention, for did not Schoolmun speak of him as *animal rational*? That he is one with them, is shown in numerous ways, among the most significant of which is the sureness with which he can be placed in the classificatory scheme. As a back-boned animal, a mammal, a primate, there is no ambiguity about man as there is among lower forms of life. His nearest relative, the great or anthropoid apes, are strikingly similar, bone for bone, muscle for muscle, organ for organ, and these by a method of transplanting may actually be interchanged. The nervous system differs in proportion, complexity and size of brain—difference of degree, not of kind—and the functions are so similar that much of our knowledge of the workings of the human nervous system has been gained through experimentation on the apes. They have similar bodily ailments, are tormented by similar parasites, and a very subtle and



ingenious blood test, which, it is said, might be used for a second judgment of Solomon, points not only to relationship, but to a nearness of relationship between man and the gorilla and the orang far closer than between these apes and the lesser primates. Human development, including growth of body from a single minute cell, growth of mind, maturity, old age and death, is similar to that of other animals. This developmental history of the individual is an accepted fact. Is it more difficult to accept the approximately parallel evolution of the human race?

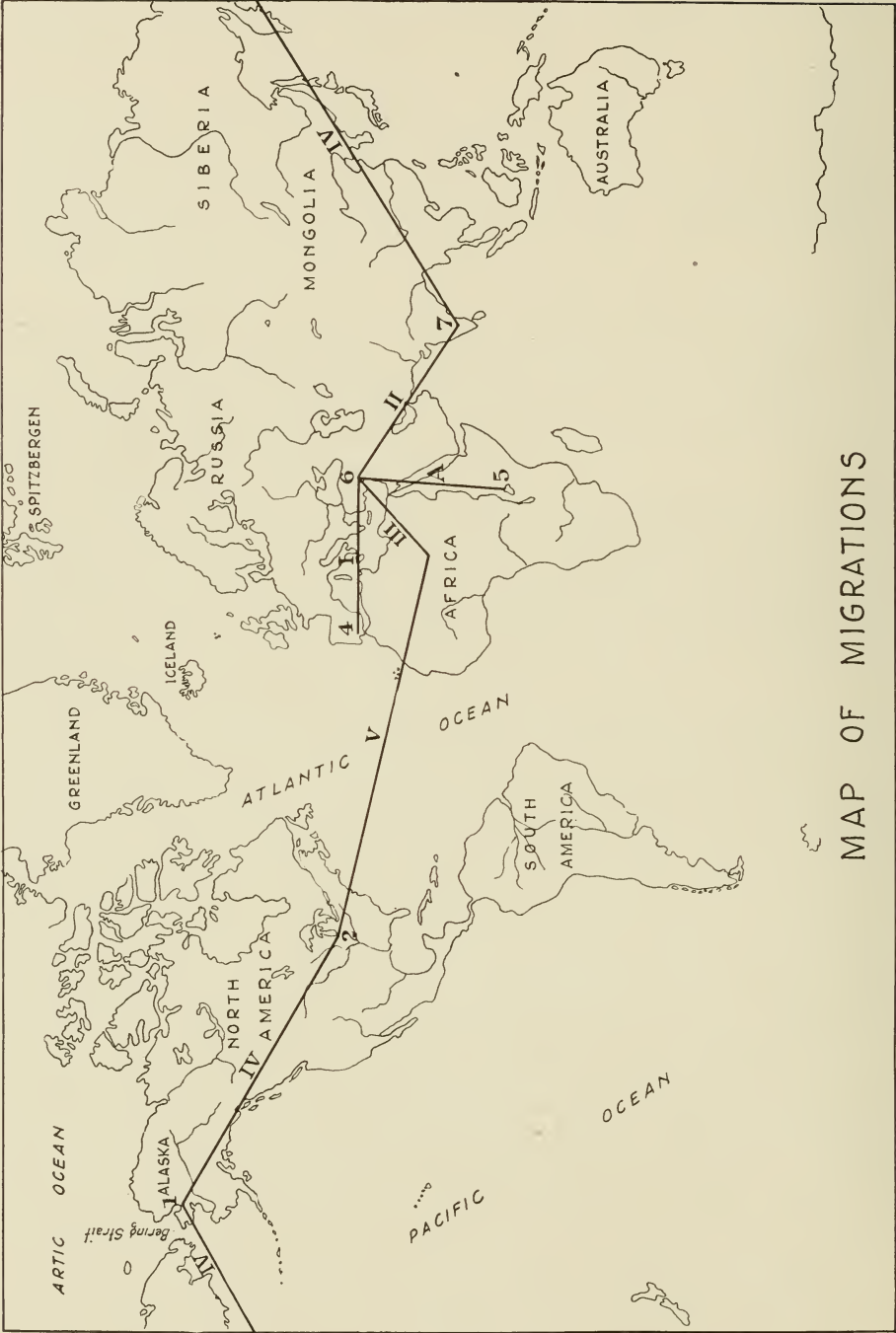
The Theistic evolutionist does not deny the Creator, nor the creative act; he is concerned only with the method of creation, with "God's way of doing things," whether by direct or immediate creation, as the literal interpretation of Genesis seems to teach, or by experimental creation of matter and energy and the laws which govern their interactions.

The principle of continuity of creation seems to be the only logical conclusion to be drawn from the vast array of proved facts which have been revealed to us. To ignore these facts, and to try to revive worn-out and generally fantastic beliefs, all of which are merely man-made, will be in the end futile, for truth is mighty and will prevail.

President Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation, quotes finally in the reconciliation of religion with science: "The widespread influence of science in the last half-century—not alone in physical science, but in the development of historical criticism—has committed thinking men unreservedly to what is called the scientific method in dealing with all facts, all theories, all beliefs. This scientific method implies no new invention, but simply that truth must be taught with open mind, and that it must be followed fearlessly whithersoever it may lead, even though the path lie directly across the oldest traditions. The day when thinking men are willing to yield their intellectual sincerity in obedience to authority or to tradition has gone by. Under the leadership of this spirit, scientific men have come into a faith concerning man and the universe in which he lives, not so precise, or so detailed as the faith of tradition, but none the less a faith comforting and reassuring to a sincere mind. Behind all phenomena of a physical universe, infinite in extent, whose existence goes back to a time limitless in duration, the man of science recognizes an infinite and eternal power, the author and sustainer of the universe, in whom we live and have our being. This universe he sees to be a universe of laws, although we are not always able to distinguish the expression of these laws from the complicated phenomena which their interaction brings about. The man of science rests secure in the faith that he lives in a universe

sustained by an infinite power whose laws make for righteousness and progress. Such a man looks therefore hopefully and confidently not only on the physical processes of nature, but on the progress of his own race.

“Rising out of brute ancestry, he sees the race growing century by century in intelligence and moral power. He has faith, therefore, that He who through millions of years has brought us up—it may be slowly, painfully—will lead us gradually into a stronger, nobler life in this world. Science has faith in God and in human progress.”



## CHAPTER X

## THE EXPULSION FROM EDEN AND MIGRATION OF THE RACES

HOWEVER gentle was the fall of man, his expulsion from the Garden of Eden was inevitable. It was in obedience to natural laws. The more beautiful the Garden, and the happier the people therein, the accumulating increase of population came to the saturation point, and there must have occurred an overflow, and that was what happened, and resulted in the migration of the races. It was always thus, and will continue to the end of time. There will be recessions, as wars, famine and pestilence intervene, but the general tenor is for betterment and progression.

These migrations run in three streams, the white, the brown and the black, to Europe, Asia, and Africa respectively. They all started white, or pale faced, or what is now called the Aryan race, but color came from climate and environment. The march was slow and thousands of years were required to change the color scheme.

The negroid races were born under intense tropical conditions, and it is easily conceivable how in generations after generations the whitest skins would become colored. In Asia the modifications of the original people of Eden were not so intensive and the brown races in course of long periods were evolved.

Indulgent reader, let us trace down the Aborigines of North America and surmise where they came from. They were known from a very early date as Indians, and their traditions pointed to India as their original home, as was most probable. The easy route led from India to Mongolia and Siberia, and via Behring Strait to Alaska, British North America, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and finally to Che-Cau-Gou! There were found the Pottawatomi, a warlike tribe who had come down from the north in canoes. And, later on, the Europeans migrated and came to the same Che-Cau-Gou and pushed out most shamefully the possessors of the soil, the Pottawatomi.

These numerous migrations are more fully shown in the following tabulations and map of the world on Mercator's Projection.

- |                               |                  |  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1. The Monkey Migration — A — | Route            | Lake Tangeyiki (5) to Garden of Eden (6)   |
| 2. The Aryan                  | “ 1st Trail I— “ | Eden (6) to Europe (4)   |
|                               | 2d Trail II— “   | Eden (6) to India (7)  |
|                               | 3d Trail III— “  | Eden (6) to Africa (5)   |
| 3. The Indian                 | “ IV— “          | India (7) to Che-Cau Gou (2)   |
|                               |                  | via Siberia, Behring Strait (1), Alaska,<br>British North America, Montana, Min-<br>nesota, Wisconsin and Michigan |
| 4. The Negro                  | “ V— “           | Africa (5) via Atlantic Coast and South-<br>ern Cities to Che-Cau-Gou (2)  |

*Note*—All roads eventually lead to Che-Cau-Gou

## GENEALOGY

A—The Aryan Races in Chaldea, Babylonia.

B—The Historical Generations :

1st Adam and Eve	13th Salah
2d Seth	14th Eber
3d Enos	15th Peleg
4th Cainan	16th Reu
5th Mahalaleel	17th Serug
6th Jared	18th Nahor
7th Enoch	19th Terah
8th Methuselah	20th ABRAHAM
9th Lamech	21st Isaac and Rebekah
10th NOAH	22d JACOB
11th Shem	23d Levi
12th Arphaxad	24th MOSES

PART II  
DISCOVERY OF AMERICA





## CHAPTER I

### COLUMBUS LANDS AT SAN SALVADOR AND TRADES GLASS BEADS FOR HANDFULS OF GOLD WITH THE ABORIGINES

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, on August 3, 1492, sailed from Palos, in Spain, in the caravels Santa Marie, La Pinta, and La Nina, seeking an unexplored route to the East Indies, and first saw land on October 12 at San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands of the West Indies.

Supposing, as he did to his latest day, that he had found the eastern coast of India, and not another continent, Columbus gave the name of Indies to the islands he discovered, whose inhabitants he also called Indians, yet he did not have the honor of giving his own name to the New World which he made known to mankind.

On sighting land he beheld a great multitude of naked people in paint and feathers, men, women and children. They were in fact the descendants of the original people of India, who, as I have before related, had migrated in course of centuries from the Garden of Eden. From India, by the way of Mongolia, Siberia, and Behring Strait, they had spread over North America from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic. They had discovered America long before Columbus did, through the back yard, as it were. Some of the leading tribes of Indians were the Manhattans, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Senecas and the Cayugas of New York, the Mohegans, the Narragansetts, the Pequots and the Wampanoags of New England, the Seminoles of Florida, the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Chippewas, the Cheyennes, the Creeks, and the Crows; the Apaches, the Assiniboine, Yankton and Teton Sioux; the Wallahalla, the Tuscarora and the Kaskaskia, the Ojibways, the Navajos and the Hopi; the Pawnee, the Winnebago and the Pamunkay; the Utes and the Diggers; the Winnebago and the Shinnecock and the Arapaho; the Algonquins, the Iroquois and the Illinois; the Miami and the Pottawatomi; the Cathlakaheckit; the Mishe Khwertmetanne and the Pimpashauwagotsits. The Aztec tribes came down the Pacific Coast to Mexico, and Montezuma was their king until Cortez and the Spaniards conquered them.

Then again some five hundred years prior to Columbus came the Norsemen from Norway, Iceland and Greenland, to America. They didn't know what land it was, or even whether it was land, so covered as it was with snow and ice, certainly very glacial. They skirted along the shores further south and found wild grapes grow-

ing, and they called the country Vineland. Possibly it was Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts.

The Aborigines in those wintry regions were Esquimaux, another family of Indians originally from Behring Sea. Ethnologists class them with the Mongolians and give them the same origin as the hunting tribes of North American Indians.



Christopher Columbus

The Norsemen in A. D. 1000 projected a prolonged voyage of discovery around Baffins Bay, but in 1005 retreated to Greenland and evidently abandoned for good those inhospitable shores.

Amerigo Vesputii in 1499 landed in South America and gave his name to the country, but by prior right of discovery by Columbus it should have been Columbia and not America. In 1541 Hernando De Soto discovered the Mississippi river, which the Indians had named Chucagua.

Columbus made many explorations among the islands of the West Indies, Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, and San Domingo, but did not

reach the mainland. He made three return trips to Spain and brought back more ships, men and supplies. The Spaniards traded glass beads and other trinkets with the natives for food, such as cassava bread, made from the yuca root, fish, vegetables and fruits, domesticated parrots, some pearls, much cotton yarn, handfuls of gold dust, and ear and nose ornaments in pieces of gold.

## CHAPTER II

### LO, THE POOR INDIAN

THE Indians were the original farmers of the land, although the opinion seems to have been formed from tales and traditions of early Indian life that those living north of Mexico at the time of the first European settlements in this country were virtually nomads having no fixed abode, and hence giving but little attention to agriculture. On the contrary, the older records, particularly concerning the temperate regions, show that almost without exception the Indians were generally found from the border of the western plains to the Atlantic, dwelling in settled villages and cultivating the soil. De Soto found all the tribes that he visited, from Florida to western Arkansas, cultivating maize and various other food plants. The early voyagers found the same thing true along the Atlantic from Florida to Massachusetts. Captain John Smith and his Jamestown colony, in fact all the early colonies, depended at first largely for subsistence on the products of Indian cultivation. Jacques Cartier, the first European to ascend the St. Lawrence, found the Indians in the present locality of Montreal cultivating the soil and reports them as having "good and large fields of corn." Champlain and other early French explorers testify to the successful tillage of the soil for subsistence by the Iroquois. La Salle and his companions observed the Indians of Illinois and along the Mississippi southward cultivating and largely subsisting on maize.

Indian corn, the great American cereal, "was found in cultivation from the southern extremity of Chili to the 50th parallel of north latitude." (Brinton, *Myths of the New World*, 22, 1868). "All the nations who inhabit from the sea as far as the Illinois, and even farther, carefully cultivate the maize corn which they make their principal subsistence." (Du Pratz, *History of Louisiana*, II, 239, 1763.) "The whole of the tribes situated in the Mississippi Valley, in Ohio, and the lakes reaching on both sides of the Alleghenies, quite to Massachusetts and other parts of New England, cultivated Indian corn. It was the staple product." (Schoolcraft, *Indian Tribes*, I, 80, 1851.)

The foregoing applies chiefly to the region east of the Rocky Mountains, but the native population of the section now embraced in New Mexico and Arizona not only cultivated the soil, but relied on agriculture to a large extent for subsistence. No corn was raised nor agriculture practiced anywhere on the Pacific slope, but frequent mention is made by the chroniclers of Coronado's expedition to



New Mexico of the general cultivation of maize by the Indians of that section, and also of the cultivation of cotton. It is stated in the *Relacion del Suceso* (Winship, in 14th Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, 575, 1896) that those who lived near the Rio Grande raised cotton, but the others did not. The writer, speaking of the Rio Grande Valley, adds: "There is much corn here."

The sunflower was cultivated to a limited extent both by the Indians of the Atlantic slope and those of the Pueblo region for its seeds, which were eaten after being parched and ground into meal between two stones. The limits of the cultivation of tobacco at the time of the discovery have not yet been well defined. That it was cultivated to some extent on the Atlantic side is known; it was used aboriginally all over California, and indeed a plant called tobacco by the natives was cultivated as far north as Yakutat Bay, Alaska.

Even where the water supply of a pueblo settlement situated several miles from a stream was obtained by means of canals, each house cluster was provided with a reservoir; and in many instances through the Southwest, reservoirs, sometimes covering an area measuring one mile by one-half mile, designed for the storage of rain water, were the sole means of water supply both for domestic purposes and for irrigation. In the valleys of the Rio Grande and its tributaries, in New Mexico, small reservoirs were the chief means of supplying water to the ancient villages.

Although it has been stated that the Indians did not use fertilizers, there is evidence that they did. The Plymouth colonists were told by the Indians to add fish to the old grounds (Bradford, *History Plymouth Plantation*, Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, 4th Series, III, 100, 1856). It is also stated that the Iroquois manured their land. Lescarbot says the Armouchiquois, Virginia Indians, and others "enrich their fields with shell and fish." The implements they used in cultivating the ground are described as "wooden howes" and "spades made of hardwood." "Florida Indians dig their ground with an instrument of wood fashioned like a broad mattock," "use hoes made of shoulder blades of animals fixed on staves," "use the shoulder blade of a deer or a tortoise shell, sharpened upon a stone and fastened to a stick, instead of a hoe," "a piece of wood, 3 inches broad, bent at one end and fastened to a long handle sufficed them to free the land from weeds and turn it up lightly." Mention is also made of shells used as digging implements, and Moore and Cushing have found in Florida many large conch that had served this purpose.

Farming life is no doubt conducive to happiness and longevity; proof of this among the Indians is the extreme case of Navajo Pete, who recently died at the good old age of 116.

The Indians of North America, in their predominating traits of character, are just, generous, hospitable, simple, frank, cordial and chaste; often revengeful and generally superstitious. In war the warriors are daring, boastful, cunning, ruthless, self denying, and self devoted. It is generally believed the aborigines of the American Continent have an Asiatic origin. The author of this book, Onkwe Ganinwari, Sachem of the Pottawatomi, teacher and interpreter in the United States Indian schools, from his profound oriental studies, and from the excavations and researches among the Indian mounds of this country, is firmly convinced that the descendants of one branch of the Aryan race, whose first parents were Adam and Eve, migrated from the Garden of Eden to India and thence, in the course of centuries, via China, Mongolia, Siberia, Behring Strait, Alaska, British North America, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan to Che-cau-gou!

The story of Pocahontas is known the world over, but it will bear repetition even at this day as illustrating the self-sacrifice and nobleness of a native Indian girl. The notable case of deliverance from death, which has been described in prose and sung in poetry, wherever the history of Virginia has been told, was that of Captain John Smith, one of the leading men of that colony. He was a man of great energy and courage and possessed a spirit of adventure seldom excelled. Not satisfied with remaining at the settlement, he pushed on into the interior. This alarmed the Indians, giving them the impression that the Whites were seeking to overrun the entire country. He was attacked and all his men killed, he alone being taken a prisoner to Powhatan, who was the great head chief of all that section. Powhatan had heard of Captain Smith, and knew he was one of the great chiefs of the "pale faces," so he was at a loss to know what to do with him, having a fear that if he put him to death, the whites would wreak terrible vengeance upon his nation. He therefore kept him a prisoner for six weeks, treating him with great kindness. Finally he determined that the captive must die, and gave his orders to that effect. Two of the warriors bound the prisoner's hands and feet, and laid his head upon the rock. At a signal from the chief, two other warriors, each armed with the deadly war-club, stepped forward and stood grim and still at the head of the prostrate victim, awaiting the signal to deal the fatal blow.

At this moment a wild scream pierced the air, and Pocahontas, the beautiful daughter of Powhatan, a girl of thirteen years, flew to the captive, threw herself upon his prostrate form, and, staying the arm of one of the warriors with her own, laid her head upon that of the prisoner, so that if the blow fell it must be upon her own head.



Powhatan was dumfounded. He dearly loved his little daughter; but he was a great chief, and his orders must be obeyed. After a moment's hesitation, he took her by the hand and raised her to her



Little White Cloud

feet, when, with tearful eyes, she implored her chieftain father to spare the captive's life. Her plea was most eloquent, and Powhatan listened in mute astonishment. When it was finished, and while the sobbing girl was clinging to his knee, her streaming eyes fixed on his, the chief gave the order to unbind the captive and return him to his people.

The story of Wau-kee-nah is another illustration of the bravery of the native Indian girl and the depth and sincerity of Indian friendship.

The following description is taken from "Wau-kee-nah and Her People," by Bvt. Brig. Gen. James C. Strong, Veteran Reserve Corps, U. S. A.:

Wau-kee-nah (signifying "most beautiful") was of the Yakima country, a daughter of one of the chiefs of an Indian tribe. At the age of some fifteen or sixteen years, she entered into the domestic service of the family of Judge Strong, of the United States Court in the State of Oregon. She appeared so unusually intelligent and so perfectly neat withal, it occurred to him that his wife might teach her to be very helpful about the house. In face, form and lissome grace, she was peerless among her race. She lived in the family for many years. When she came to us she presented a striking picture. She was dressed in the usual summer costume of the mountain Indian girl of that section, a costume which disclosed rather than concealed her beautiful figure. About her waist was a girdle some two and a half inches in width, and into this was skillfully woven four rows of cords, made from the fibre of bark and roots, which hung down neatly to her knees and constituted her skirt. The only covering from the waist up was her very luxuriant black hair, which not only grew very thick, but hung almost to her knees.

If to the above be added the daintily embroidered moccasins, which shod her feet, we have the entire costume in which we first saw her. But she had that simple native modesty that saw no impropriety in such a dress. She looked very jaunty and handsome in her native winter costume. This consisted of a pair of leggings made of buckskin, beautifully worked with beads and porcupine quills and fastened around the waist. Over these she wore a skirt, also of buckskin and very elaborately embroidered, which reached a little below the knee, and in shape was not unlike those worn by white girls. The skirt was also heavily fringed around the bottom. The costume was completed by a jacket or waist of embroidered buckskin, which in cut and shape was almost identical with the surplice waist of our own fashionable ladies of the World's Fair year. It was a very sensible and pretty costume. She was fleet-footed as a deer, and while retaining all the quickness and alertness of the Indian, she soon added to these the grace of a queenly woman. She was an expert in the use of the bow and arrow when she came to us, but knew little of the use of firearms. In those early days in Oregon it was quite necessary that a woman no less than a man, should know how to use the rifle and the revolver, and the ladies frequently joined in the sport, and her keen eye and steady nerve soon made her an expert shot.



At one time she wounded a deer, which fled to an island in the Columbia river. She was a splendid swimmer. She divested herself



Wau-Kee-Nah

of her outer garment, tied her powder horn upon the top of her head with the braids of her luxuriant hair, put some bullets into her mouth, took the rifle in her left hand and plunged into the river.

Not Leander, eager to meet his beautiful Hero on the other side of the Hellespont, ever cleft the waters with stronger or more efficient strokes than did this Indian Diana, swimming after her more humble prize.

Steadily and quite rapidly she made her way to the island, and after walking a short distance along the bank, she signalled to us that she had found the trail. We waited quite a long time before we heard again the ring of her rifle and then in a few minutes she appeared upon the bank with a glad shout, and told us she had killed the deer.

The next episode in Wau-kee-nah's life was the rescue of the Judge's little boy from the deep waters of the Columbia. Wau-kee-nah saw the child lose his hold and sink beneath the whirling waters. She did not hesitate for a single instant. Marking with a quick eye the spot where she wanted to strike the water, she plunged headlong into the river to the very bottom, *but she did not find the boy*. For an instant her brave heart sank within her, as she thought she had made a miscalculation. But it was only for an instant. The eddy had not permitted the boy to sink to the bottom. Wau-kee-nah came to the surface with the child in her arms. This act of Wau-kee-nah's made a very strong impression upon all of us. We fully realized that but for her bravery and alertness, our little household would have been in mourning.

Wau-kee-nah was always ready for any emergency and her courage was unbounded. It may truthfully be said she was entirely without fear.

There was one time when she had a thrilling experience. She had started early enough to reach home before dark, but had gone only a little way when she heard the howling of wolves in the woods. As they seemed to be coming in her direction she hurriedly climbed a tree and seated herself upon a limb. It was but a little while before seven large mountain wolves made their appearance under the tree. None of us ever went into the woods in those days without a revolver, and she had not forgotten hers. She made prompt use of it and shot the wolf that seemed to be the leader of the pack; but this did not frighten the others away. They were hungry and they kept prowling around the foot of the tree until it became so dark that she did not dare to come down and continue her journey. She had looked in the chamber of her revolver after she had shot the wolf and found that there were but two shots left, and she wisely concluded that she had better keep those for use in case a panther or a bear should come upon the scene and attempt to climb the tree. There was nothing for her to do then but fix herself to spend the night in the tree. So she climbed further up among the branches until she found a safe



and comfortable seat, and there settled herself for the night with naught but the hungry wolves and the dismal screech owls to keep her company.

She heard the baffled wolves many times during the night, sometimes at a distance and sometimes under the tree scenting their dead leader. And thus this lion-hearted girl of eighteen spent the summer night. At daybreak, while stretching her tired limbs into a more comfortable position, she caught sight of another visitor creeping through the underbrush towards her tree. The wolves had not been heard for quite a long time, and it took but one quick glance to assure the girl that it was a sleek and sinuous panther that was approaching for this early morning call. Wau-kee-nah glanced at her revolver and saw it was secure in her belt. Then she prepared to give her unbidden guest a warm reception. With but two shots at her command she could not afford to risk the chance of wasting even one of them upon the panther while he was upon the ground. There was no other tree near enough for him to climb and thus spring upon her. He would have to climb her tree, and she must wait until he did it. But she had no notion of letting her unwelcome visitor select the place of meeting. She well knew if he obtained a foothold upon a limb of the tree he could thus spring upon her. Whereas, while climbing the body of the tree he could make no spring. Lightly and very quickly she swung herself down to the lowest limb and planted herself securely thereon, with her head close to the body of the tree, pistol in hand, she waited his coming. She had not long to wait, for the panther wasted no time. As soon as he reached the tree he, catlike, began slowly and cautiously climbing it, while Wau-kee-nah's dark head hung over toward the side on which he came as if to meet him halfway. Their eyes met—the panther's were eager, burning, fascinating—but Wau-kee-nah's dark orbs were not disturbed. On came the panther, steadily, cautiously but confidently. He had already covered half the distance between her and the ground, but Wau-kee-nah held her fire. As the brute came still closer and when she could almost have reached down and touched his paw, the girl glanced along her pistol barrel. Her aim was at one of those burning eyes that had not left her own. A shot rang out in the still morning air, and an instant later the panther lay kicking feebly on the ground, while Wau-kee-nah still had one shot left! But there was no need for a second shot. The aim had been true, and the panther soon ceased his struggles. Wau-kee-nah remained in the tree until sunrise to make sure there were no more panthers or wolves about; then she came down and soon reached home without further adventure.

Just prior to the breaking out of the Yakima war in 1856, I was hunting and one night while lying wrapped in my blanket under



a wide-spreading cedar, and not yet asleep, I saw indistinctly someone approaching me. This nocturnal visitor approaching so noiselessly and so unexpectedly was Wau-kee-nah. She told me in low tones that her people had determined to take the war-path. The outbreak, she said, was very near at hand; in fact the Yakimas were only waiting the return of the head war-chief, who had gone on a mission to some of the neighboring tribes to get them to join in the war, and that they would begin killing the whites as soon as he came back and that if I remained there I would probably be the first victim. She undertook to rescue me from my imminent though unconscious danger entirely upon her own notion. This simple child of the mountain forest unfolded to me a plan so simple and yet so feasible for my getting away, that when I heard it I wondered why I had not thought of it at once. I saw the Indians holding a long council lasting until into the afternoon before anyone went to bring me a horse, but finally they brought one as I had feigned sickness and having taken the precaution to swallow some tobacco, not only looked sick but felt so. It is needless to say I made good use of the horse and escaped to the river in safety.

This noble girl had paddled a canoe up the river thirty miles, and then traveled twenty-five miles through the dense forest on foot and alone to save my life.

This incident, though it is more than usually striking by reason of its principal actor being a girl, is but a typical illustration of the depth and sincerity of Indian friendship. It is upon such acts that I found my belief that there does not exist upon the face of the earth a race that is less treacherous, or more true to a friend than the Indian.

## CHAPTER III

### MAGIC POWER IN THE RELIGIONS OF THE INDIANS

AT heart the American Indian, as may be said of most primitive peoples, is essentially a devout person, his sacrifices, his fasts, his fetishes, his ceremonies, being most rigidly adhered to, having predominance over all other matters of merely temporal importance. He acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being, appeals to Him in matters of importance to himself and his tribe, and expects to spend the life beyond in accordance with his merits. To him, religion as introduced by the whites was no new thing; the dogma was changed, but it was simply a variation of the old theories and the old ceremonies of his fathers, and in this variation the attraction lay.

The religious concepts of the Indians may be described in two groups—those that concern the individual, and those that concern the social group, such as tribe and clan. The fundamental concept bearing on the religious life of the individual is the belief in the existence of magic power, which may influence the life of man, and which in turn may be influenced by human activity. In this sense magic power must be understood as the wonderful qualities which are believed to exist in objects, animals, man, spirits, or deities, and which are superior to the natural qualities of man. This idea of magic power is one of the fundamental concepts that occur among all Indian tribes. It is what is called MANITO by the Algonquian tribes; WAKANDA, by the Siouan tribes ORENDÁ, by the Iroquois; SULIA, by the Salish, NAUALAK, by the Kwakiutl, and TAMANOAS, by the Chinook. Notwithstanding slight differences in the signification of these terms the fundamental notion of all of them is that of a power inherent in the objects of nature which is more potent than the natural powers of man. This idea seems adequately expressed by our term “wonderful;” and it is hardly necessary to introduce an Indian term, as has often been attempted. Among the American terms, the word MANITO, has been most frequently used to express this idea. The degree to which the magic power of nature is individualized differs considerably among various tribes. Although the belief in the powers of inanimate objects is common, we find, in America, that, on the whole, animals, particularly the larger ones, are most frequently considered as possessed of such magic power. Strong anthropomorphic individualization also occurs, which justifies us in calling these powers deities. It seems probable that among the majority of tribes, besides the belief in the power of specific objects, a belief in a magic power that is only vaguely localized exists.

In cases where this belief is pronounced, the notion sometimes approaches the concept of a Deity, or of a Great Spirit which is hardly anthropomorphic in its character. This is the case, for instance, among the Tsimshian of British Columbia and among the Algonquian tribes of the Great Lakes, and also in the figure of the Tirawa of the Pawnee.

As stated before, the whole concept of the world—or, in other words, the mythology of each tribe—enters to a very great extent into their religious concepts and activities. The mythologies are highly specialized in different parts of North America; and, although a large number of myths are the common property of many American tribes, the general view of the world appears to be quite distinct in various parts of the continent. Taking into consideration the continent of America as a whole, we find a type of explanation of the world which is psychologically quite different from the familiar Semitic type. In the Semitic religion eternal existence appeared as an unintelligible problem, and the mind preferred to assume a beginning which was accounted for by transferring the existing world, as it was known by observation, into the thought of a creator, and interpreting the creation as a projection of his thoughts by his will-power into objective existence. The Indian mind, on the other hand, accepts the eternal existence of the world and accounts for its specific form by the assumption that events which once happened in early times settled for once and all the form in which the same kind of event must continue to occur. For instance, when the bear produced the stripes of the chipmunk by scratching its back, this determined that all chipmunks were to have such stripes; or when an ancestor of a clan was taught a certain ceremony, that same ceremony must be performed by all future generations. This idea is not by any means confined to America, but is found among primitive peoples of other continents as well, and occurs even in Semitic cults.\*

As in the Iroquois and other Indian tribes, the Indian could marry more than one wife, but on account of the ease with which any marriage compact could be dissolved, this seldom happened. A missionary was once talking to one of these Indians in regard to the sin of such easy separation and received from him this sententious reply: "You marry white woman. She know you have to keep her always, so she scold, scold, and no cook you venison; I marry squaw; she know I leave her if she no good, so she no scold. She cook my venison, and we live long and happy together."

It was his way of saying that the chain galls least that binds most lightly.

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\*Indian Affairs, Bureau of Ethnology.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS

AFTER the arrival of Columbus in the West Indies, colonization of America set in all along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. There were settlements of the Puritans in Massachusetts, the Dutch in New York, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the English in Virginia, the Huegenots in Carolina, the Spaniards in Florida, the French in New Orleans, the Germans, the Swedes and the Finns elsewhere, and all seeking land to take it away from the Indians, who originally held possession of all from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and quite naturally considered themselves the rightful owners thereof.

The incoming whites, however, claimed ownership by right of discovery, and asserted such right by force of arms whenever necessary. There was much contention between the Indians themselves, and much warfare and many tribal battles occurred.

To quarrel and fight is common with nations, tribes, families, and individuals, whether in savage or civilized life, whether prehistoric or today, and probably will continue until the millennium comes or universal pacifism exists.

The following is a list of expeditions, troubles and disturbances in the United States, 1782-1898:

1782-1787—Wyoming Valley war in Pennsylvania.

1790-1795—War with the Northwest Indians; Mingoe, Miami, Wyandot, Delawares, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Chippewa, and Ottawa, September 19, 1790, to August 3, 1795. Included are Har-mar's and St. Clair's bloody defeats and Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, which compelled peace.

1811—War with the Indians in Indiana, September 21 to November 18, 1811. General Harrison defeated the Confederate tribes at Tippecanoe, Indiana.

1812—Florida or Seminole war, August 15 to October, 1812. Spanish Florida invaded by Georgia Militia under General Newman, and the Seminole under King Payne, defeated. These disturbances never ceased until Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States. In fact, one band of Seminole was never conquered and reside in Florida to this day.

1813—Peoria Indian war in Illinois, September 19 to October 21.

1813-1814—Creek Indian war in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee, July 27, 1813, to August 9, 1814. It was in this war that General Andrew Jackson first attracted attention as a com-



mander. He defeated the Creeks in a bloody engagement at Talladega, November 9, 1813; at Emuckfau, January 22, 1814; at Enotochopco, January 24, and finally at the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River, March 27, 1814, which humbled the Creek pride completely. At this battle 750 Creeks were killed or drowned, and 201 whites were killed or wounded. In this war the brave Creeks lost 2,000 warriors. Ten years afterward the tribe still numbered 22,000.

1817-1818—Seminole Indian war in Georgia and Florida, November 20, 1817 to October 31, 1818. It was during this war that Jackson took possession of the Spanish territory. He seized St. Marks and Pensacola, Florida, hanged two Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, for inciting the Indians to hostilities, and brought the Indians to terms.

1823—Campaign against Arickaree Indians, upper Missouri River.

1827—Fever River expedition against the Indians in Illinois.

1827—Winnebago expedition, Wisconsin, June 28 to September 27, 1827; also called La Fevre Indian war.

1831—Sac and Fox Indian war in Illinois, June and July.

1832—Black Hawk Indian war, April 26 to September 30, 1832, in Illinois and Wisconsin. Black Hawk escaped from General Atkinson, but surrendered at Prairie du Chien, August 27, 1832. He was taken to Washington to see the "Great Father," and ever afterward lived at peace with the whites. He was but a chief of a secondary band. He settled upon the Des Moines River, in Iowa, where he died October 3, 1838.

1834—Pawnee expedition in the Indian Territory, June to September.

1835-1836—The Toledo war, or Ohio and Michigan boundary dispute.

1835-1842—Florida or Seminole Indian war in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, December 8, 1835, to August 14, 1842.

1836-1837—Sabine or Southwestern Indian disturbance in Louisiana, April 1836, to April, 1837.

1836-1837—Creek disturbances in Alabama, May 5, 1836, to September 30, 1837.

1836—Heatherly Indian troubles on Missouri and Iowa line, July to November.

1836-1838—Cherokee disturbances and removal to the Indian Territory.

1837—Osage Indian war in Missouri.



1847-1848—Cayuse Indian war in Oregon, December, 1847 to July, 1848.

1849-1855—Texas and New Mexico Indian war.

1849-1855—Apache, Navajo, and Utah war.

1849-1861—Navajo troubles in New Mexico.

1849-1861—Continuous disturbances with Comanche, Cheyenne, Lipan, and Kickapoo Indians in Texas.

1850—Pit River expedition, California, April 28 to September 13, 1850.

1850-1853—Utah Indian disturbances.

1851-1852—California Indian disturbances.

1851-1856—Rogue River Indian war in Oregon, June 17 to July 3, 1851; August 8 to September, 1853; March to June, 1856.

1854—Oregon Indian war in Oregon, August and September, 1854.

1855—Yakima expedition, Washington Territory, October 11 to November 24, 1855. Commanded by Maj. Gabriel J. Rains, afterward a Confederate general. Composed of a small body of regulars and a regiment of mounted Oregon troops. The expedition was a failure. The following year, under command of Col. Geo. Wright, U. S. A., better success was had against the Indian allies, and peace subsequently compelled. Lieutenant Sheridan, afterward lieutenant-general, greatly distinguished himself at the Cascades.

1855—Klamath and Salmon River Indian war in Oregon and Idaho, January to March.

1855—Winna's expedition against Snake Indians, Oregon, May 24 to September 8.

1855-1856—Sioux expedition, Nebraska Territory, April 3, 1855, to July 27, 1856.

1855-1856—Cheyenne and Arapaho troubles.

1855-1858—Florida Indian war, December 15, 1855, to May 8, 1858.

1857—Sioux Indian troubles in Minnesota and Iowa, March and April, 1857.

1858—Expedition against northern Indians, Washington Territory, July 17 to October 17.

1858—Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, and Paloos Indian troubles.

1858—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, September 9 to December 25.

1858-1859—Wichita expedition, Indian Territory, September 11, 1858, to December, 1859.

1859—Colorado River expedition, California, February 11 to April 28.

1859—Pecos expedition, Texas, April 16 to August 17.

1860—Kiowa and Comanche expedition, Indian Territory, May 8 to October 11.

1860-1861—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, September 12, 1860, to February 24, 1861.

1861-1864—Campaign against the Cheyenne Indians.

1862-1863—Sioux Indian war in Minnesota and Dakota. The Sioux killed upwards of 1,000 settlers in Minnesota. They were pursued by Generals Sibley and Sulley, with about 5,000 men, scattering in Dakota. The operations against them were successful. Over 1,000 Indians were made prisoners, and 39 of the murderers were hanged after a fair trial. In 1863 the Minnesota Sioux were removed to Dakota.

1863-1869—War against the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Indian Territory.

1865-1868—Campaign against Indians in southern Oregon, Idaho, and northern California.

1867-1869—Campaign against Indians in Kansas, Colorado, and Indian Territory.

1867-1881—Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo, and Comanche Indians, and Mexican border disturbances.

1874—Sioux expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska, February 13 to August.

1872-1873—Modoc Indian war in Oregon and California, November 22, 1872, to October 3, 1873.

1873—Campaign against Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.

1874-1875—Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Comanche Indians in Indian Territory, August 1, 1874, to February 16, 1875.

1875—Expedition against Indians in eastern Nevada, September 7 to 27.

1876-1877—Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, Wyoming and Montana, February 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877. Three converging expeditions under Generals Gibbon, Custer, and Terry were sent against the hostile Sioux who had previously repulsed General Crook in the Little Big Horn country. Custer divided his command when in the vicinity of the Indians, and he with 250 of his men were surrounded and killed to a man by at least some 3,000 Sioux warriors. The bands of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and other hostiles

afterward fled into Canada, and from whence they did not return for some years. Eventually all came into the agencies.

1876-1879—War with Northern Cheyenne Indians in Indian Territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana.

1877—Nez Perce Indian war in Utah, May 14 to October 1.

1878—Bannock Indian war in Idaho, Washington Territory, and Wyoming Territory.

1878—Bannock and Piute campaign, May 30 to September 4.

1878-1879—Campaign against Cheyenne Indians in Dakota and Montana.

1879—Ute expedition, Colorado, April 3 to September 9.

1879—Snake or Sheepeater Indian troubles, Idaho, August to October.

1879—White River campaign against Ute Indians in Utah and Colorado, September 29 to October 5.

1890-1891—Sioux Indian disturbances in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891.

1898—Chippewa Indian disturbances, Leech Lake, October.

Our Indian wars are apparently a thing of the past, but the record shows that they were going on pretty constantly for over 100 years.

The increasing arrivals of the whites, and their superior intelligence in methods of warfare drove the Indians back and eventually confined to limited reservations, those who were not killed.

Much land was obtained through negotiating treaties with the Indians to move off to special reservations. By the treaty of Greenville in 1795, six square miles, where the site of Chicago was located, was given up, the Indians agreeing to take three cents an acre. But it was sixty-three years afterward that the Indians received their pay.

But to the vast area of lands to the Mississippi they did not give up until 1833, and then were ordered removed to their reservation in the Indian Territory. In 1835 they were paid for the last time in Chicago, their annuity. When they sold their lands, some of the Chiefs agreed that they would move to Kansas in 1838 with their people, and now when the time approached, all were notified to move; including Chief Menominee and Chief Pokagon. After the order had been received it was discussed in Council. Menominee, then a stately man of seventy, arose and with commanding dignity delivered an oration in the peculiar Indian manner. He refused to obey.

“Members of the Council: The President does not know the truth. He, like me, has been imposed upon. He does not know that you

made my young Chiefs drunk and got their consent and pretended to get mine. He does not know that I have refused to sell my lands, and still refuse. He would not, by force, drive me from my home, the graves of my tribe, and of my children who have gone to the Great Spirit, nor allow you to tell me your braves would take me tied like a dog, if he knew the truth. My brother, the President, is just, but he listens to the word of your Chiefs, who have lied, and when he knows the truth he will leave me to my own. I have not sold my lands! I will not sell them! I have not signed any treaty! And I will not sign any! I am not going to leave my lands! And I don't want to hear anything more about it!"

But nevertheless, Governor Wallace called out volunteers and marched the Indians by force to Kansas.

J. Fenimore Cooper, in his book "The Last of the Mohicans" closes with these words: "In the midst of the awful stillness with which such a burst of feeling, coming as it did from the two most renowned warriors of that region, was received, Tamenund lifted his voice to disperse the multitude:

"'It is enough,' he said. 'Go, children of the Lanape, the anger of the Manitou is not done. Why should Tamenund stay? The pale-faces are masters of the earth, and the time of the red men has not yet come again. My day has been too long.

"'In the morning I saw the sons of Unamis happy and strong; and yet, before the night has come, have I lived to see the last warrior of the wise race of the Mohicans.'"



## CHAPTER V

### CIVILIZATION, EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP

NEARLY a century has elapsed since the United States Government established the Bureau of Indian Affairs to protect the dependents and wards of the nation, and mete out some degree of justice to those originally possessed of the land. On June 30, 1923, there was an Indian population of 344,303, of which 803 were Pottawatomi at the Pottawatomi agency in Kansas, 379 Pottawatomi at Leona in Wisconsin, a few other Pottawatomi in Michigan not under agency, and 2,227 citizen Pottawatomi in Oklahoma.

Two hundred and twenty-nine Indian schools have been established. Among the leading ones is the United States Vocational School at Phoenix, Arizona, and the Sherman Institute at Riverside, California. Ceramic art and industries, metal, wood, root, fibre and seed crafts have been studied, as well as animal industries.

In educating the Indians, the fact is more and more recognized, that the Indian, in his tribal state, was not without a system of education suited to his needs. The young men were trained in adventure, endurance, and skill. The young women were trained in making the camp and in keeping it in order, in providing fuel, and in tanning and dressing skins and making them into articles of clothing. In other words, the Indian youth was taught the things he needed to know in order to protect himself and to provide for his physical needs with due regard to the prevailing conditions of his environment. While the chief aim of his education was to enable him to get a living, just as the chief aim of our education is to give us knowledge and the ability to make a living, still we should not overlook the fact that the Indians' system of education did not neglect cultural training. His tribal ceremonies, tribal lore, tribal art, tribal handicrafts, and his native music are all evidences of his appreciation of the cultural side of life. While he constantly emphasized the individualistic point of view, he also pursued cultural occupations for the satisfaction they afforded; he developed skill and courage for the purpose of advancing his personal standing in the tribe; and he acquired a knowledge of tribal ceremonies for the sake of individual salvation and influence over others.

This individual aim of education was necessarily narrow and selfish. It tended to subordinate the welfare of the whole to the advancement of the individual. The progress of the tribe as a whole was not definitely planned and sought. The Indian under his tribal organization did not reach the state of conscious evolution. He was



content to pursue the even tenor of his way with little thought of social progress or efficiency.

In our policy of absorbing the Indian into the body politic of the Nation, the aim of his education must be broad enough to include both the welfare of the individual and the good of society. We must also take into account the development of those abilities with which he is peculiarly endowed and which have come down to him as a racial heritage—his religion, art, deftness of hand, and his sensitive, esthetic temperament.

The course of study for Indian schools provides, through its prevocational and vocational courses, for educating the Indian youth along practical lines. The best part of all human knowledge has come through the five senses—the sense of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch—and the most important part of education has always been the training of those senses through which that best part of knowledge comes. The faculty of accurate observation, the acquisition of skill in doing, and the habit of careful observation, reflection, and measured reasoning are best acquired through the proper training of the senses. The opportunity enjoyed by the man on a farm for training eye, ear, and mind; the discipline and motor training of the fundamental trades, such as those of the carpenter, blacksmith, mason, painter, plumber, etc., for boys; and practical courses in domestic science, domestic art, housekeeping, hospital nursing, etc., for girls, are recognized by the leading educators of the day as affording the best training possible for secondary schools, and they are characteristic features of the curriculum for Indian schools.

The Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, says, "Adaptation to new environment comes from education through experience," and for the Indians "the way out, is gradually and wisely to put the Indian out." And a civilized Yakima Indian says, "We will never better our conditions while we are wards of the nation!"

So by all means get them out!

Office of Indian Affairs  
Bulletin 20. (1922)

### INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

The Act of April 9, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 27), new section 1992 of the United States Revised Statutes provides that "All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States."

The question of citizenship is as a general rule an individual one to determine which the facts in each particular case must be considered. There are a number of different ways by which Indians

have become or may now become citizens. Some of the most important are as follows:

1. **TREATY PROVISION**—In some of the treaties or agreements with certain tribes of Indians, provision was made whereby Indians desiring to become citizens might become such by complying with certain prescribed formalities somewhat similar to those required of aliens. For example, see Articles 13, 17, and 28 of the Treaty of February 23, 1867, with various bands or tribes of Indians (15 Stat. L., 513).

2. **ALLOTMENT UNDER THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1887**—In the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388) Congress provided for the allotment of land to the Indians in severalty and in Section 6 thereof, declared that Indians so allotted should become citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. (See the language of the Act.)

3. **ISSUANCE OF PATENT IN FEE SIMPLE**—In the Act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 182), Congress amended the Act of February 8, 1887, so as to postpone citizenship on Indians thereafter allotted until after a patent in fee simple had been issued to said Indians. Provision was also made whereby patent in fee might be issued by the Secretary of the Interior to competent Indians before the expiration of the twenty-five year trust period. Therefore Indians whose trust patents are dated subsequent to May 8, 1906, and who have also received patents in fee simple have become citizens under said Act of May 8, 1906.

4. **ADOPTING HABITS OF CIVILIZED LIFE**—Section 6 of the Act of February 8, 1887, both before and after its amendment of May 8, 1906, provided: "That every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein; and has adopted the habits of civilized life is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the rights of any such Indian to tribal or other property."

5. **MINOR CHILDREN**—The Solicitor of this department has held that where Indian parents became citizens upon allotment, their minor children became citizens with them, and that children born subsequent thereto were born to citizenship.

6. **CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH**—(a) An Indian child born in the United States of citizen Indian parents is born to citizenship.

(b) Legitimate children born of an Indian woman and a white citizen father are born to citizenship.

7. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—Congress in the Act of November 6, 1919, provided that Indian soldiers and sailors who served in the recent World War and who have been honorably discharged may be granted citizenship by courts of competent jurisdiction. (See Circulars Nos. 1587 and 1618.)

8. MARRIAGE—The Act of August 9, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 392), provided that Indian women who married citizens of the United States thereby become citizens of the United States. This provision is apparently inconsistent with the Act of September 22, 1922, and would probably be held to have been repealed by the latter Act, though specifically mentioned therein. Marriages coming within the Act of August 9, 1888, and consummated before the passage of the Act of September 22, 1922, would not, of course, be affected by the later Act.

9. SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS—Sometimes Congress makes provision for a particular tribe of Indians or a particular group of Indians to become citizens. For instance:

(a) In the Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1447), provision was made for the extension of citizenship to the Indians in the "Indian Territory" by amending Section 6 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). It should be observed, however, that in the Act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), amending said Section 6, the language, "and every Indian in the Indian Territory," was not included.

(b) In the Act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L., 1249-50), citizenship was extended to all members of the Osage Tribe of Indians.

The above is not intended to be a complete list of the acts of Congress involving the citizenship of Indians, as there are a number of other laws including those affecting particular tribes, but it is believed the foregoing list or statement is sufficient to give a general idea of the main principles or rules involved in the determination of whether or not a particular Indian is a citizen.



## PART III

### THE FOUNDING OF A CITY AND HER MAGICAL GROWTH





## CHAPTER I

### THE BABY IS BORN AND CHE-CAU-GOU WAS HER NAME

**B**EFORE the city was founded it was given the name of Che-cau-gou by the Illinois Indians, the same parent stem as the Miami. This name was also given quite indiscriminately to the three great rivers, as Divine rivers, to the Mississippi, the Illinois, and the Ohio. It is derived from Ka-gou, something great, with the prefix get-che. It was also given to a noted Sac chief or "he that stands by the tree."

The following is a list meaning the same, but well differentiated in the spelling:

Che- ca- gow  
Che- ca- gou  
Che- ca- gu  
Che- ka- gou  
She- gaw-go  
She- gog-ong  
Chu- ca- goa  
Chu- ca- gua  
Chi- ka- gu  
Chi- ka- gou  
Chi- ca- gu  
Chi- co- gue  
Chi- ca- gua  
Choc- ca- go  
Chi- cau-gou  
Chi- ca- gou

and finally resulting in

CHI- CA- GO

I find no foundation for the story that Che-cau-gou was synonymous with She-kung, a skunk, or in the Ojibway language, skunk-weed, garlic or wild onion. This animal and the strong-smelling vegetables may have been powerful in odor, but not Ka-gou, great.

The Miami were the original population in 1699, and how many centuries back of that we do not know, but what was left of them in 1840 were removed to the reservation in Kansas. Tradition has it that a tribe of Indians, the Mascoutens, were the first people that camped out on the site of Chicago, quite probably in a nomadic manner. They originally lived beyond the Mississippi and some claim their home was once on the shores of the Pacific.

In 1779, the first "white man" settled in Chicago, but he was a negro, or rather a mulatto, Baptiste Point De Saible, from San Domingo, who came up from what now is Peoria, and erected the first cabin at Che-cau-gou. He was "a trader, pretty wealthy and drank freely." He occupied this cabin for sixteen years and sold it to La Mai in 1796. In 1804 La Mai sold it to John Kinzie (who in 1800 was stationed at St. Joseph, Michigan), who lived there until 1827, except in 1812 to 1816, during the destruction and rebuilding of Fort Dearborn. The original fort was built in 1803 by Capt. Whistler, who ordered his company from Detroit. When he arrived there, there were only four cabins (La Mai, Ouilmette, Pettitt, and Wm. Burnett).

Under the Treaty of Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795, signed by Gen. Wayne at Fort Wayne, which remained unbroken until 1811, when the battle of Tippecanoe was won by General Harrison, there was ceded "One piece of land 54 miles square at the mouth of Chicago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood," by the Pottawatomi, a warlike race of Indians, who came in canoes from the north, and drove out the Miami and the Illinois, who were defeated at Starved Rock.

## CHAPTER II

### THE WINDY TRADING POST BECOMES A PRAIRIE CITY AND CHANGES HER COGNOMEN TO CHICAGO

**I**T WAS not because of the prevailing freshness of Lake Michigan breezes, or of the wide-sweeping, health-giving streams of ozone over the flat and billowy prairies of Illinois, that gave Chicago the name of the "Windy City."

When the smug Puritan Yankees of Boston and the broad-brimmed Quakers of Philadelphia, in their long rows of two-story brick houses, learned in 1832 that an old frontier trading post at "Che-cau-gou," had expanded from the one cabin of John Kinzie with five persons, to the full fledged town Chicago with five or six log houses, and an army stockade, dubbed Fort Dearborn, with real soldiers and guns, and with a combined population of 350, a gain in five years of 700 per cent, they wouldn't believe it, and this they charged as all braggadocio and wind, but the breezes have kept up with the onrush of immigration, trade and traffic, although quite to the astonishment of this Indian, I, Onkwe Ganinwari, who makes affidavit as Grand Sachem of the Pottawatomi, that it was more than "windy," in short it was howling mad.

Civic authority at the Trading Post began in 1823, when it was part of Fulton County, in the southern part of Illinois. In 1825 it became detached and then belonged to Peoria County, in the central part of the state. Later it belonged to Cook County, which was newly organized in 1831.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Company obtained its land grant, and the commissioners were authorized to lay out the Original Town of Chicago, which was platted August 4, 1830, as section nine, which was just north of school section 16, and the Fort Dearborn Settlement disappeared.

The first United States Post-office was established in 1830. The first election of Trustees was held August 10, 1833, 28 electors voting, of whom 13 ran for office!

The United States Indian Agency was established in 1816, John Kinzie sole agent. He was the Father of Chicago. He died January 6, 1828, and is buried in Graceland Cemetery. The Massacre of Fort Dearborn occurred August 15, 1812, when the Fort was evacuated.



Chicago became a City March 4, 1837. It consisted of six wards, with a total vote of 709, no women eligible for voting. Wm. B. Ogden was its first Mayor. In 1844 was published the first City Directory; in it were the names of 33 Smiths, 19 Browns, 18 Johnsons, 12 Jones, 7 Kings, 5 Youngs, 4 Murphys, 1 Sheriff, 1 Shoemaker, 1 Leg, 1 Lawless, 1 Row, 1 Rattle, 1 Tarbox, 1 Tew, 1 Snook, 1 Vial, 1 Yard, 1 Winegar, 1 Wiggins, 1 Waughop, 1 Too-good, 1 Sofftze, 1 Zigler, 1 Van Drezar, 1 Van Sickle, 1 Landerviner, 1 Kantenburgher, 1 Brooksoponedt and 1 Kennekerbacker!

Among the distinguished pioneers, the following names are conspicuous either for their well established industries, their great wealth, for those early days, their legal lore, their political prominence, or common popularity:

Wm. B. Ogden, First Mayor.

"Long John" Wentworth, Ex-Mayor

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, M. C.

John H. Kinzie, Indian Agent.

Archibald Clybourne, Butcher.

Silas B. Cobb, Harnessmaker.

Charles Cleaver, Candlemaker.

Isaac Cook, Post Master.

George Smith, Scotch Banker.

Jonathan Young Scammon, Lawyer.

Mark Skinner, Attorney.

Horatio O. Stone, Real Estate.

Mahlon D. Ogden, Real Estate.

Buckner S. Morris, Rebel Sympathizer.

A. N. Fullerton, built Fullerton Block.

Ezekiel and James M. Morison, Carpenters.

Julian P. Rumsey, Grain Merchant.

Philetus W. Gates, Manufacturer.

P. F. W. Peck, Capitalist.

Norman B. Judd, Philo Carpenter, Orson Smith, Grant Goodrich and Hugh T. Dickey, Public Spirited Citizens.

## CHAPTER III

THE PORTAGE BECOMES A RAGING CANAL AND LATER ON KICKS  
THE TRACES AND FLOWS BACKWARD

THE Portage at the mouth of the river was called by Chevalier La Salle, the great explorer, the channel, being in fact our little Chicago River, which had its source just east of the Des Plaines which ran into the Illinois. The land portion of this so-called portage was very short and quite low, so that in an overflow of the Des Plaines, the waters thereof would break through and run into the Chicago river, and thence into Lake Michigan.

At one time a disastrous overflow did occur, which increased the waters of the little river many fold, and caused volumes of filth and sewage to spread out into the lake, thus endangering the city's water supply that came through the lake cribs, although distant from the shore four miles or more.

Thereupon Chicago determined to make that pesky little river flow backward and to send the whole current down the Illinois and Michigan Canal past Lockport and Joliet to the Illinois River, and into the Mississippi. The old pumping works were thrown out, and the lake water is now flowing unimpeded to St. Louis and beyond, at the rate of 10,000 gallons a second. But it cost \$40,000,000 to do it—a mere bagetelle, when compared with its value for health, and for unrestricted navigation for ships, tugs, and canal boats.

## CHAPTER IV

### CIVIL WAR, PANICS, BIG FIRES, RIOTS AND STRIKES RUFFLE HER CHILDHOOD

CHICAGO was a pretty precocious youngster, and just when she emerged from childhood is quite uncertain. But the very year she became a city, the terrible Panic of 1837 occurred and twenty years afterwards, the greater one of 1857. From the first, the recovery was slow; from the second, she had a stimulus in the great Civil War, 1861-65, which brought on an inflated currency, high prices, and for the time, apparent prosperity, but some won and more lost in these tumultuous uncertainties.

But the Great Fire of 1871 almost put an end to her; the whole world almost, rushed to her assistance, so she revived, and pushed ahead with renewed pluck and courage.

Then came the strikes of the teamsters, the railroad men, the barbers, the butchers and bakers and the candlestick-makers, all under the supposed beneficent rule of the American Federation of Labor, who foster closed shop monopolies and upset the law of supply and demand, and ride roughshod over the rights of the innocent public.

Then came racial riots "for a little fun now and then," which were quickly subdued by the good behavior of our leading gentlemen of color, and an efficient police.

If now, the payroll robbers, the labor sluggers, and gun toters, the beer runners and the bootleggers, the kidnapers and the criminal classes generally can be quieted, or what is better, cleaned out of the city, peace and tranquillity will prevail and no longer ruffle the temper of our good people. Even the wild heckling of La Follette will pass unnoticed.

## CHAPTER V

SHE EMERGES FROM THE GLOOM AND WITH "I WILL"  
AS HER SLOGAN MARCHES AHEAD

THE next period of our history dates from the Chicago Fire of 1871. It is the period of some modern "Three R's" and more fully stated, Resuscitation, Renaissance, Rebuilding. This period culminated in that wonderful achievement, the World's Columbian Exposition at Jackson Park in 1893.

W. D. Kerfoot built the first office structure in the Loop district before the ashes of the ruins had fairly cooled. It was a one-story frame shanty of one room! A sign over the entrance read: "Everything gone, except wife, children and *energy*." The City of Chicago echoed this sentiment in the slogan "I Will" and she is still acting upon it with unabated courage and efficiency.

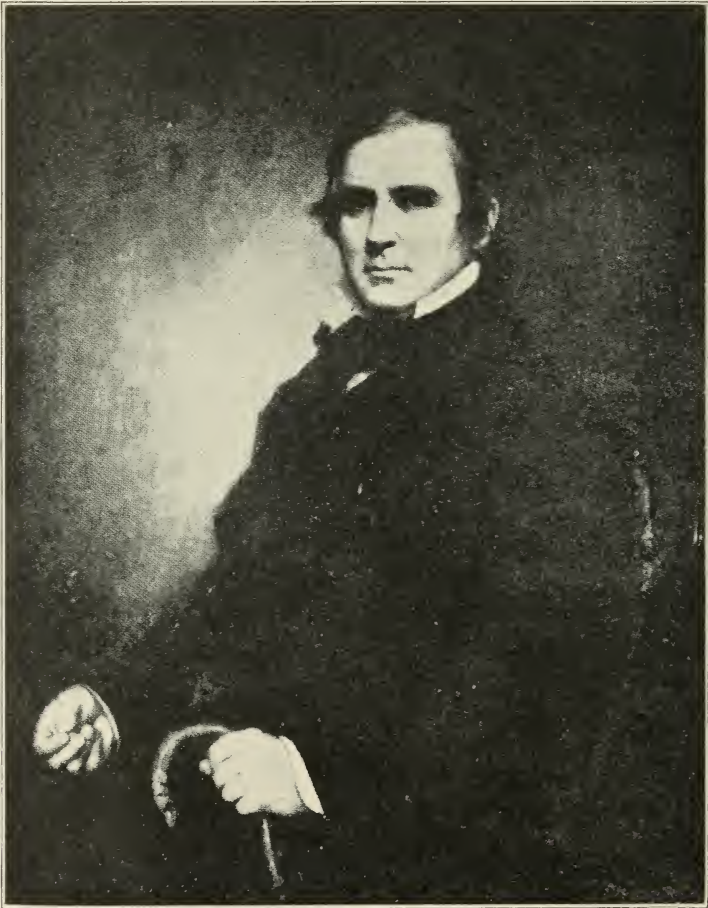


## CHAPTER VI

### SOME FAMOUS PEOPLE OF THE TOWN

#### I

**W**ILLIAM BUTLER OGDEN was the first Mayor of Chicago, born June 15, 1805, in the village of Walton, on the Delaware River, in Delaware County, New York. The story was told by Hon.



William Butler Ogden

Isaac N. Arnold, M. C., that a lady born to affluence, but reduced to poverty, asked Mr. Ogden how her sons could hope to earn a living. His reply was: "Madame, don't have the least concern. If your sons are healthy, and willing to work, they will find enough to do, and if

they cannot begin at the top let them begin at the bottom, and very likely they will be all the better for it. I was born close by a sawmill, was early left an orphan, was cradled in a sugar trough, christened in a millpond, graduated at a log school house and at fourteen fancied I could do anything I turned my hand to, and that nothing was impossible, and ever since, Madame, I have been trying to prove it, and with some success." Mr. Ogden was a man of education, intelligence, and refinement, of noble character and commanding abilities, of broad and enlightened views, of unflinching courage, coolness in times of danger, rare presence of mind in emergencies, decision, a constitution of iron, great physical strength, executive power of a high order, a bold spirit, and unerring sagacity, a faith in his own judgment, and an unbending will to carry through to completion and against all opposition, anything he undertook.

He was of courtly and polished manners, one of those sympathetic natures that brought gladness into every circle he entered. His smile was like the sunshine to the landscape. He developed and brought into action whatever was good in those with whom he associated. His nature was an inspiration and a stimulant. He brightened the path of everyone with whom he walked. No one entered his presence who was not made happier, and made to think better of themselves and of others, of life and humanity.

## 2

John Wentworth was a famous Mayor of Chicago, several times Member of Congress, a Police Commissioner, Member of the Board of Education, Editor for twenty-five years of the Chicago Democrat, an LL. D., and with a height of six feet four inches, and a weight of three hundred pounds, quite well entitled to the name of "Long John." He was born March 5, 1815, at Sandwich, Strafford County, New Hampshire; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831, and the same year, on October 25, arrived in Chicago. His grandfather was a member of the Continental Congress and bore the name of John Wentworth, Junior. He was a statesman and an astute politician. His famous slogan was "Liberty and Economy." He had an inflexible character and untiring energy, and a long career of service in the economical expenditure of public money.

## 3

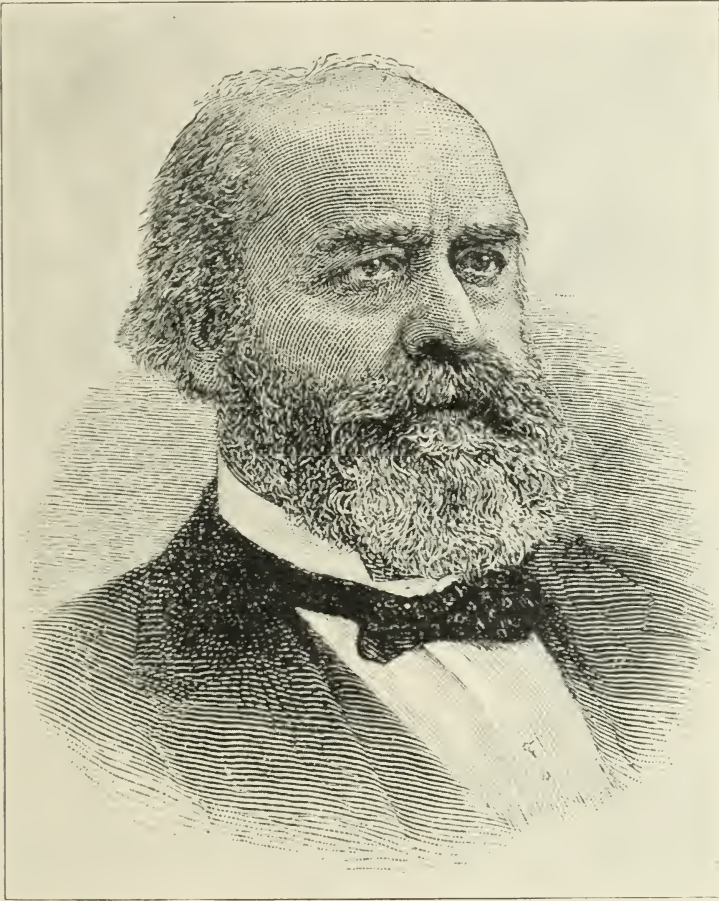
Joseph Medill was the Mayor who built up Chicago after the Great Fire of 1871 had almost destroyed it. He was the son of Irish parents, born April 6, 1823, at New Brunswick, near St. Johns. He moved to a farm near Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, and after obtaining an academic education and teaching at times, engaged in





"Long John" Wentworth

the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 and in 1849 became editor of the Coshocton Republican, a Free Soil and Whig paper. He moved to Cleveland in 1852 and established the Daily Forest City, subsequently merged into the Cleveland Leader, and in 1855 purchased the Chicago Tribune. He was its managing editor,



Carter Henry Harrison

and triumphantly directed its political and financial policies. It has become one of the most prosperous as well as most powerful journals in America and at its head appears the oft repeated words "The World's Greatest Newspaper."

4

Carter H. Harrison, Senior, and Carter H. Harrison, Junior, are what might be termed a Mayoralty Dynasty. Carter H. I was born near Lexington, Kentucky, February 15, 1825. He was left an orphan



at eight months. His home was a log house and it is said his first cradle was a new sugar trough. In 1845 he graduated at Yale. In 1855 he came to Chicago. He entered into the regular practice of law, but confined his efforts entirely to real-estate transactions.

His great-great grandfather was an ancestor of President William Henry Harrison. His grandfather a cousin of Thos. Jefferson, and he himself a cousin of John C. Breckenbridge. He was not in politics until 1870, when elected to the Board of County Commissioners. In 1874 he was elected a Member of Congress. In 1879 elected Mayor of Chicago, and held office for five consecutive terms.

He was in active political life for fourteen years and a widely known public character in the country. He was a brilliant orator, an extensive reader and quite a world traveller.

Carter H. II was born April 23, 1860, in Chicago. He graduated at Yale Law School, LL. B., in 1883. He married Edith Odgen, Dec. 14, 1887. He was at one time editor of the Chicago Times. He belonged to the Chicago, the Iroquois, and the Saddle and Cycle Clubs, a member of the Masonic order, of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of War 1812, Society of Colonial Wars and an enthusiastic member of the Huron Mountain Hunting and Fishing Club.

The extreme honor paid to him and his popularity are shown by his election as Mayor of Chicago four consecutive terms of two years each, 1897 to 1905. He was a Democrat and a politician of extraordinary good tact.

## 5

William Hale Thompson, born May 14, 1869, in Boston, was one of Chicago's more recent Mayors. He was elected by a tremendous majority on a tidal wave of Republicanism. His ancestry was good, his wealth large, and there was reasonable hope that he would have a good administration. But it proved otherwise. Taxation was increased, enormous experts' fees were extracted from the City Treasury. School funds were heavily reduced through questionable payments to favored contractors. Affiliations were made with the unsavory State government of Gov. Small, and general demoralization occurred, until the Mayor, who had made himself President of the Chicago *Booster's* Publicity Club, declined to stand for reelection and retreated in the face of fire to the role of a private citizen. All this came about, without doubt, to the Mayor's ambition to control votes, and by this means largely to keep his ascendancy in politics. It is said, at one time he aspired to the Presidency. He was evidently ambitious to control the German-American vote in Chicago—so much that at times his loyalty was called in question.

He boldly attacked the Chicago Tribune, charging quite unjustly, corruption in the 99-year leasing of some school property. He built up a strong political machine by the aid of patronage in every department, especially in the Board of Education and in the Board of Local Improvements. For this purpose, Fred Lundin was understood to be the dispenser of power behind the scenes. Ambition for political preferment is quite commendable, but great care is needed how rightly to obtain the honors.

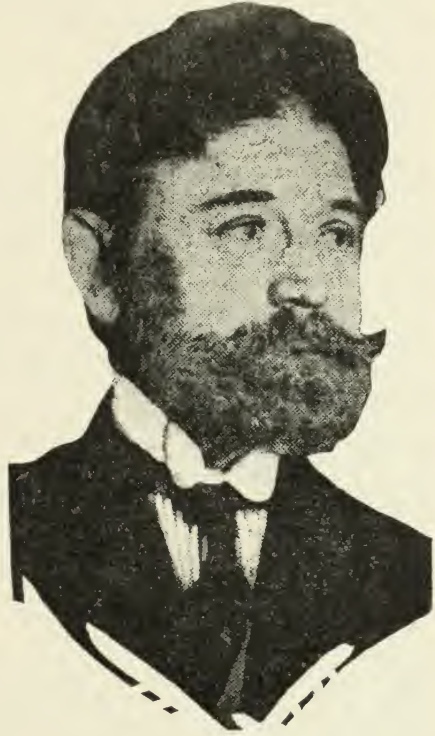
## 6

James Hamilton Lewis, Statesman, Diplomat, Ex-United States Senator, a Barrister-at-law, leading light of Democracy, a favorite son of Illinois, a blazing orator, a Beau Brummel with flaming whiskers, and a mighty good fellow. Need more be said?

## 7

Marshall Field, the most noted and successful merchant of Chicago, was born August 18, 1834, on his father's farm, known as Field's Hill, near the village of Conway, Massachusetts. His early ancestor was Zechariah Field, who came to America in 1630, and made a leap into the dark among the aborigines of the western wilderness.

On one side of the farm was Pumpkin Hollow, into which, if they became separated, the pumpkins of the hillside farm would roll. He left the farm and went to Pittsfield in 1852 and began clerking in a general store and remained there five years, learning to become a merchant. In 1856, he came to Chicago with less than a dollar in his pocket and entered into the employment of Cooley Wadsworth & Co., which soon after became Cooley, Farwell & Co. In 1861 he became general manager and junior partner in the firm. Levi Z. Leiter was later admitted and the firm became Field, Leiter & Co. Mr. Field had an organizing mind, which enabled him with growing experience to conceive a highly developed system and to develop his conception into a well nigh perfect organization which functioned simply, efficiently, economically and profitably. He had in an eminent degree the New England virtues of thrift and perseverance



James Hamilton Lewis

a mind active, alert and penetrating. He was a man of highest integrity. He had a peculiar charm of manner, a geniality in social intercourse, never effusive, but always quiet and self-contained. He contributed liberally to institutions devoted to charity, education and the general welfare, such as the Free Public Library of Conway; the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago Manual Training School, and more especially to the University of Chicago, to which he gave land and money. His colossal gift was the munificent endowment and maintenance of the Field Museum of Natural History.

## 8

Harry G. Selfridge, an American merchant in London, born in Ripon, Wisconsin, January 11, 1858; a bank clerk in Jackson, Mich. Came to Chicago in 1879, as a clerk in the store of Marshall Field & Co., rapidly promoted and then manager and junior partner.

The advice of Horace Greeley to "Go West, young man," was quite reversed and Selfridge went the other way. East across the Atlantic to London, to engage in running a new shop in the English metropolis. But at the time it was done, he had sold out his Chicago interests and taken with him a goodly pile of money on which most men would have retired and been content. But not so Selfridge. He was aiming, not for more gold, but for success in establishing the par excellence Department Store of the World—an institution of trade, the best equipped, the best organized and the best paying, and at the present time he bids fair to put Excelsior on his banner.

Whether "time is money" or not, Mr. Selfridge has a mania for the non-waste of time. Every minute must count to some good purpose. And he has his fads, one of which was orchids. While at his summer home in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, he built several greenhouses, and made, in the course of seven years, a collection of several thousand plants of a thousand varieties. The most aristocratic one of these patrician flowers is the "Cattleya Rose Selfridge," which is a seedling from "Cattleya Warnerii" and "Laella Purpurate." There were two varieties said to be extinct in their native country, the Philippines, "Incidium ornithorychium alba" and "Vanda Sandariana". Of the *Cypripedium* (Lady Slipper) there are several hundred specimens. On his leaving America, he gave the whole collection to Lincoln Park.

The "Self-winding" spirit is well illustrated in the following recent sayings of Mr. Selfridge:

"Initiative in business, as in nearly everything else, means the doing of things—the getting started. It means the putting into action of a thought. It stands for progress, development, and even achievement.



“We have an expression which we often use in business instead of the word initiative, and that is ‘self-winding.’



Harry Gordon Selfridge

“One who comes to business in the morning prepared to begin and carry out a well-thought out programme has initiative. He, or she, is a self-winder. He does not require to be told, or shown how,

by some overseer. He does it himself. But how many are self-winders? How many wind themselves up and start the wheels themselves?

"Initiative means something more than this. It means recognizing and grasping an opportunity. It means being wide awake. It means the willingness to assume responsibility and the determination to fit oneself continually more and more to carry that responsibility—that authority—with the greatest possible wisdom.

"Initiative has little sympathy for that old worn-out adage, 'Let well enough alone,' and it objects in the strongest manner to that stupid and totally unprogressive saying, 'What was good enough for my grandfather is good enough for me.' Initiative doesn't say 'Safety first.' It says instead, 'I'll chance it.' Initiative is never satisfied, for when satisfaction arrives initiative has either hurried on or has stepped from activity into do-nothingism, and has therefore ceased to be initiative.

"When the laziness in one's nature says, 'Why bother?' or 'What's the use?' initiative says, 'Nonsense! Of course it's worth while—there's no fun like work.'

"We as a people need more initiative. One rarely discovers a person with too much. We need, for example, a stronger determination to force the trade and commerce of this country further and further afield—to fill to a point even of absolute saturation every market in the world which is possibly open to our products. We need to adapt ourselves more completely to the people with whom we are trying to trade, and initiative can as truly show itself in these as in any other directions.

"I should like to see every business in this great country, no matter how large or how small, geared up to the top speed of efficiency. I would applaud the development of a great fresh wave of initiative which would so associate itself with British trade and commerce as to make that British trade competitive to the highest degree. I should enjoy feeling that the initiative, efficiency, determination, and imagination were so wonderfully strong that the simple presence of a representative of any business house of this country at any meetings, in whatever corner of the earth they may be held, where orders would be forthcoming, would ensure to his firm, or to some firm in this country, those orders. I should delight to see men of business from all over the world look to this country as the one which with the highest degree of perfection carried out the systems, the methods, the science, or the fine art of that great, interesting, fascinating thing called business.

"To achieve this enviable position initiative must be encouraged to the full."



Another fad of his, or more likely he would call it a recreation, was the writing of a book, "The Romance of Commerce."

Romances in general are calculated rather to fire the imagination than to inform the judgment. This book is written in a most fascinating manner and prosaic trade is treated indeed like an entertaining novel or romance. The arrangement of the twenty-four chapters covering over four hundred pages, supplemented by a full and complete index, is admirable. The binding, with its uncut leaves, quite commercial, and the typography clear and easily readable. The illustrations are very copious and many quite remarkable, especially the old map of Syria and Phoenicia, the Chinese market and the several Royal Exchanges and Guildhalls of old London. Among the illustrations, the many portraits appealed to me. There was that eminent buccaneer and slave trader, Sir John Hopkins, with jaunty Irish cap, a French moustache, and Medici ruffles. Then old Jacobus Fugger of Ausburgh, with his big fur cap and capacious fur collar, a Roman nose and penetrating Jewish eyes, indicating the shrewd, far-reaching trader and money getter he was. And then the numerous gentry of the curled wigs and all the way along, from the sleepy heathen who pushed the early Chinese cart (B. C. 1000) to the wide awake Donald Smith, who was ennobled as Lord Strathcoma, and though very wealthy and distinguished, died in harness, a worker at the age of ninety-four.

There was a very lengthy and rather monotonous account of numerous Earls, Dukes, Lords, Knights, Baronets, Squires and Peers, evidently put in to show the dignity of trade.

In the chapter on Guilds, the indefatigable historian might have visited the British Museum and added much to his valuable researches concerning labor unions back in the first century A. D., by examining the papyri exhumed from Oxyrhynchus in ancient Egypt, especially those of the fullers, the weavers and the goldsmiths.

The author states that Sir Robert Peel was a merchant, that he started life as a farmer, and then became a manufacturer of calico prints, to which he attained great celebrity and became very wealthy, and a distinguished statesman. He could hardly be classified as a merchant adventurer, but as a manufacturer in his early search for wealth and fame.

The author gives, perhaps, too much encouragement to be extra venturesome, possibly is too imaginative, much too optimistic, especially in the realms of commerce, where among the great rank and file, failure results, it is said, in 97 per cent of all efforts. Is there not a happy medium? Why take enormous risks, and if not successful,

lose all? Why play a zestful game, even one well worth playing for, if the hazards of complete loss be possible? Are there not other games quite spirited and less hazardous? Nerve is applauded. But be sure you are right, then go ahead. Push the game to the limit, but keep in touch with the reserve behind you. Keep up the safety insurance, strengthen the bank balance, fortify the margins—then fire! Ultimate success may be slower, but it is the successful outcome that counts.

Whether all these merchant adventurers played fair at the start, I do not know, but the author of the Romance under review, cites some pirates and slave traders, very virile with high strung nerve and successful, but no doubt quite amenable to good morals, as we understand honesty. They probably thought the end justified the means. Even in this day of 20th Century enlightenment, the Kaiser was a big pirate, a would-be land robber and enslaver of peoples, much devoid of the sense of honor, and endeavored to force Prussian Kultur on the world under the plea "necessity knows no law"—momentarily successful but in the end a disastrous fall. On the other hand, Sir Robert de la Pole of Hull was a fine example of a rich man of the 13th Century possessing wealth gained by honest means.

There should be an addendum to the book, reciting—behold the new Merchant Adventurer of more recent days, who came to London, not from Phoenicia, Babylonia or Venetia, but from that nervy, virile, plunging city of the Western prairies on the shores of Lake Michigan, originally pioneered by those masterful Indian traders, John Kinzie and Gurdon Hubbard of the early 19th Century. The adventure was really a "backfire," a veritable counter attack, that has disrupted the old grand-daddies of shopkeepers in London's famous town, dissipated snobbery, and is piling up guineas for the far-sighted innovator and gaining fame and honor beyond his fondest ambitions. The reviewer deletes the well-known name, but it can be readily imagined and guessed under the initials "H. G. S."

## 9

Charles L. Hutchinson, banker, born at Lynn, Mass., March 7, 1854; son of Benjamin P. "Old Hutch" of Board of Trade fame. Came to Chicago in 1856; graduate of Chicago High School in 1873; President of Corn Exchange National Bank; Director of Northern Trust Company; Ex-President of Chicago Board of Trade; was Director and Chairman of Fine Arts Commission, World's Columbian Exposition; Vice-President Egypt Exploration Fund; President Chicago Orphan Asylum; Treasurer University of Chicago; Treasurer of Auditorium Association; President of American Association of Arts; member of South Park Board of Commissioners;

member of Chicago Club, Union League, Chicago Athletic, Cliff Dwellers, Quadrangle, Caxton, Commercial, Literary, and for more than twenty-five years President of the Chicago Art Institute. In conclusion, a financier, a patron of art, a gentleman and a scholar.

## IO

Jens Jensen, landscape architect, born September 13, 1860, in Denmark. Ex-editor Agricultural College in Jutland, Denmark. Studied at Berlin and Hanover in Germany; Superintendent Union Park and parks of West Side System; Superintendent Humboldt Park; Secretary State Art Commission; Director Municipal Art League; member Chicago Architectural Club; member Cliff Dwellers; President Friends of Our Native Landscape; Director Prairie Club, etc. An idealist, a dreamer and lover of nature, taking recreation in nature studies.

Mr. Jensen wants the new State Park of the Dunes of Indiana made a "sanctuary for wild life which is for the soul and not for human beings to desecrate." The Mohammedans approached their holy places by taking off their shoes; so in this way the Friends of Our Native Landscape, with President Jensen at the head, and all the many other enthusiasts for the Dunes might with the right spirit worship therein undisturbed by the inevitable coming crowds of summer resorters from the gay and festive city of Chicago.

## II

William C. Egan, Esq., of Egandale, Highland Park, Horticulturist, Arboriculturist and Floriculturist. A retired gentleman and President of the Amalgamated Societies of Jumping Jacks; born less than a hundred years ago; studied the nomenclature, propagated and cultivated innumerable specimens of trees, shrubs, plants, mosses and lichens. Mr. Egan was known familiarly as Billy Egan, the suburban naturalist and poet laureate of Egandale, with accompanying poetry, vintage of '99:

"On Christmas eve in ninety-nine  
All Jumping Jacks are asked to dine  
At Central station number eight,  
The cost will be ten cents a plate.  
You are expected to appear  
In full-dress suit from heel to ear;  
With kid gloves of some color light,  
And patent leathers, rather tight.  
Moustaches waxed and hair-locks oiled,  
With a linen shirt not over-soiled,

Claw-hammer suit, quite long in tail,  
 In this particular, do not fail.  
 In manners at the table's strife  
 Don't eat your peas with a neighbor's knife,  
 Nor poke your elbows in his ribs,  
 Nor use your napkin like some bibs.  
 Restrain your hunger, don't ask twice  
 For any dish you think so nice;  
 And when they pass the bottle 'round,  
 Don't think yourself a lake or sound,  
 That can take in all liquid stuff,  
 And never seem to have enough.  
 Don't talk too much, give all a chance,  
 Nor on the tables try to dance.  
 If in your cups, you feel too gay  
 And want to fool and try to play,  
 Write name and number on your hat,  
 So when you don't know where you're at  
 The ambulance can take you where  
 With butler's aid you climb the stair;  
 Be put to bed, a sweet fatigue,  
 To wake next morn with head too big  
 To fit the hat you're wont to wear—  
 So oft the case, when on a tear."

By order of the Committee

J. Jack

12

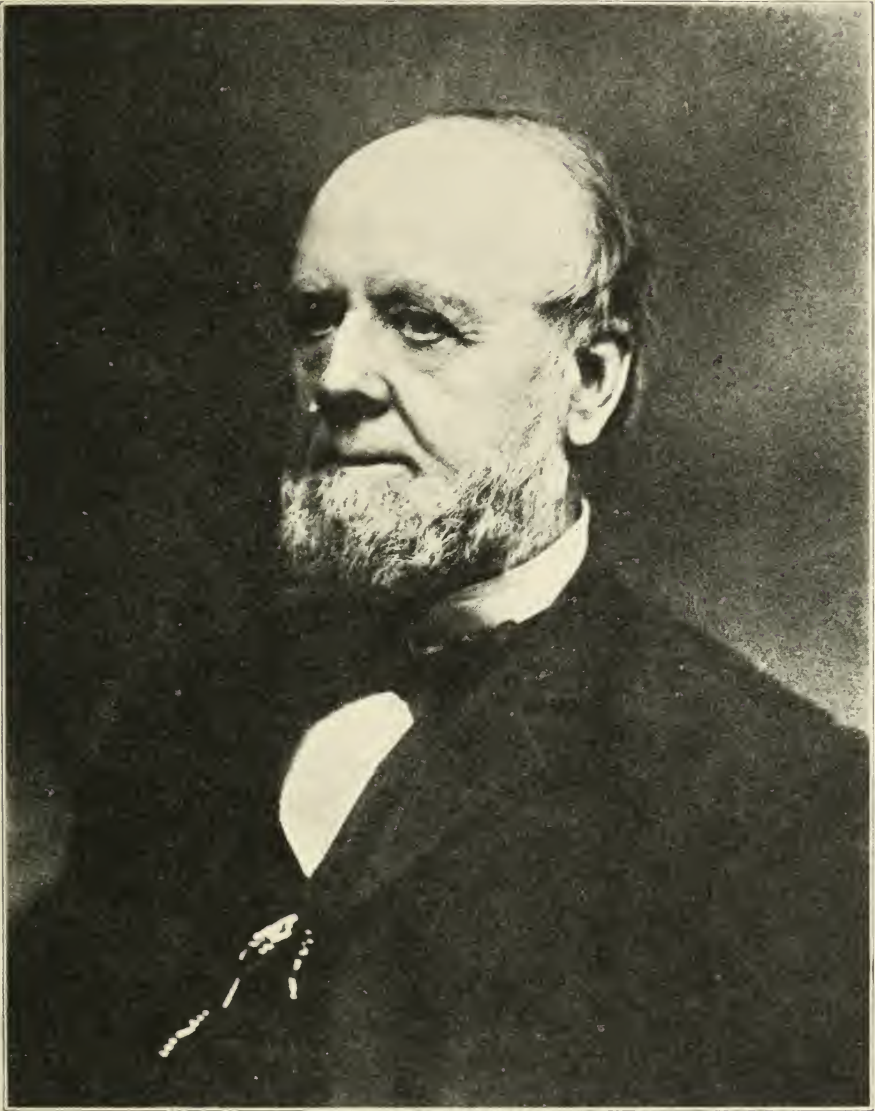
Charles Carroll Bonney, Counselor-at-law, born in 1831 at Hamilton, New York; named from Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the Declaration of Independence. Educated in the public schools of Peoria; taught school in the public schools for two years; came to Chicago and admitted to the Bar in 1852; Vice-President of the State Teachers' Institute; President of the Illinois State Bar Association; President of the Chicago Library Association; President of the International Law and Order League; President of the World's Congress of Religions at the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

13

Isaac N. Arnold, Counselor-at-Law, born November 20, 1815, at Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y. Came to Chicago in 1836; earned enough money by teaching to pursue his law studies; elected City Clerk at time Wm. B. Ogden was Mayor; was partner with Mahlon D. Ogden, his brother; elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1842



and in 1855; elected Member of Congress in 1860; was President of the Chicago Historical Society in 1868.



Jonathan Young Scammon

14

Jonathan Young Scammon, Lawyer and Banker, born in 1812 at Whitefield, Lincoln County, Maine. Came to Chicago in 1835, and read law, putting up at the old Sauganash Tavern; in 1836 formed a law partnership with Buckner S. Morris, and in 1847 with Norman B. Judd; elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1845, and to



Congress in 1848; was President of the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Bank in 1849; was elected in 1860 to the Legislature; Treasurer of the "Old Settlers" Society eligible to membership prior to 1837. He was president of the Chicago Historical Society, 1876 to 1884.

## 15

Indulgent reader, behold a sextette of Financiers, a veritable group of financial giants, men of vision, self-winders, boosters and pushers. Had they reached Chicago at the same period, and formed a co-operative syndicate, in trade and speculation, they would have been invincible. But unfortunately, they arrived at various times and could not wait to form an effective combination. They were on the right track and could see the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, but in chasing it they got out of breath, and the money lenders of New York and Boston shut off the supply to them of cash, and in the end caused them some inconvenient discomfort. The great panics of 1857, 1873 and 1893 raged furiously, but reactions set in as they always have come heretofore in this wonderful city, and today prices of real estate are away beyond the expectations of the most optimistic. This noble far-seeing sextette is herewith registered:

1. Col. James H. Bowen, merchant, born March 7, 1822, at Manheim, Herkimer County, N. Y. At fourteen, clerk in a country store at thirty dollars per year. Treasurer of the Wool Growers Manufacturing Co. at Little Falls, N. Y.; came to Chicago in 1857; senior member of Bowen Brothers, dry goods merchants; member of the Chicago Board of Trade; father of Calumet Lake and South Chicago wet lands.

2. Samuel J. Walker, real estate operator and money borrower of note. Born at Covington, Kentucky. Lived in Chicago since 1872.

3. William Sturges, banker and investor in Kansas lands and railroads, born May 27, 1824. His early ancestor was John Sturges (sometimes spelled Sturgee), who settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1660, and owned "a long gun, a little gun, his negro woman Jenny and various parcels of land."

4. Henry Hamilton Honore, real estate plunger, born February 19, 1824, at Louisville, Ky. His grandfather came from Paris. His daughter, Bertha Honore, married the great merchant, Potter Palmer. Mr. Honore came to Chicago in 1855. He was instrumental in organizing and building the Public Park Systems of Chicago.

5. Herman H. Kohlsaat, editor and owner Chicago Times-Herald and Chicago Inter-Ocean. Born March 22, 1853, at Albion, Edwards County, Illinois. Started as carrier for Chicago Tribune. Trustee of University of Chicago. He took a very active part in the

election of President McKinley. He is a son-in-law of E. Nelson Blake, and father-in-law of the junior Potter Palmer.

6. Joseph Leiter, grain speculator and coal mine operator. Born in Chicago, December 4, 1868; son of the late Levi Zeigler Leiter. He bought wheat on the Board of Trade to such extent that at the beginning of 1898 he was the largest individual holder of wheat in the history of the grain trade. He was president of the Zeigler Coal Company.

## 16

In the 1830's there was a considerable body of young, ambitious and unusually able men who made homes in the village of Chicago, and almost at once became leaders, and the following list might be multiplied several times over: Philo Carpenter, Judge John Dean Caton, Judge George Manierre, Judge Mark Skinner, Judge Grant Goodrich, Thomas Hoyne, Tuthill King, Gurdon S. Hubbard, and Capt. Redmond Prindiville. In Goodspeed's volume of University of Chicago Biographical Sketches will be found excellent portraits of Wm. B. Ogden, Marshall Field, E. Nelson Blake, Sidney Albert Kent, George C. Walker, Silas B. Cobb, Gustavus F. Swift, Charles Hitchcock, La Verne Noyes, Frederick Augustus Smith, John Crerar, Nathaniel Colver (Baptist minister), Dr. H. W. Thomas (Methodist), Charles Jerold Hull, of Hull House, Joseph Reynolds (Diamond Joe).

## 17

Among the women's clubs in Chicago are noted the Fortnightly, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Founders and Patriots of America, the Women's City, the Arche, and the Antiquarian Society. And the famous women of Chicago are legion. Some of the most distinguished are recalled in Kate Doggett, Jane Addams, Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Women's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, philanthropist, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Miss Carolina McIlvaine and Madame X.

## 18

In the following Bibliography will be found biographical sketches of many more famous people, quite as distinguished, perhaps even more so, than have already been honored in the preceding pages of this book, as well as other interesting information pertaining to this history and romance:

- HISTORY OF CHICAGO—Andreas.
- STORY OF CHICAGO—Joseph Kirkland.
- BOOK OF CHICAGO—Shackleton.

- BOOK OF CHICAGOANS—Marquis.  
 CHICAGO YESTERDAYS—Caroline Kirkland.  
 CHICAGO'S HIGHWAYS—Quaife.  
 BYGONE DAYS IN CHICAGO—Cook.  
 MY CHICAGO—Anna Morgan.  
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## 19

The Ancient and Honorable Company of the Charter Members of the

## CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD

*Surviving September 1, 1924*

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Horace A. Goodrich      | b. July 9, 1837, at Chicago  |
| 2. Aaron Benedict Mead     | b. Nov. 7, 1838, at Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., New York                 |
| 3. Frank Randolph Chandler | b. Oct. 2, 1840, at Putney, Vermont  |
| 4. Frank A. Henshaw        | b. Nov. 5, 1846, at Cambridge, Mass.   |
| 5. John Bryan Knight       | b. Oct. 1, 1847, at Hopkinsville, Ky.  |
| 6. John McConnell          | b. Dec. 8, 1847, at Chicago.   |
| 7. John H. Trumbull        | b. June 5, 1849, at Belleville, Ill.   |
| 8. William A. Bond         | b. Nov. 15, 1849, at Newark, N. J.   |
| 9. Frederick C. Gibbs      | b. Oct. 15, 1852, at Chicago   |
| 10. Bernard F. Weber       | b. Jan. 6, 1853, at Chicago.   |
| 11. Edgar Morton Snow      | b. Sept. 16, 1856, at Whately, Franklin Co., Mass.                           |
| 12. J. H. VanVlissingen    | b. Feb. 16, 1857, at Spykenisee, Province of South Holland, The Netherlands. |
| 13. Wyllys W. Baird        | b. Aug. 23, 1859, at New Haven, Conn.  |

## CHAPTER VII

THRIFT IS PENCILED IN THE SCENARIO

### “HETTY GREEN”

A TITLE FOR A PROPOSED PHOTO DRAMA

*“The world has not learned the riches of frugality.”—Cicero.*

*“He will always be a slave who does not know how to live upon a little.”*

—Horace.

### THE CAST

CAPTAIN JAMES BOBSON, a whaler.

JANE ARMSTRONG BOBSON (later Jane White), his daughter.

MR. E. MARKHAM WHITE, a merchant in Manila.

COL. E. MARKHAM WHITE, JR., his son.

SUSANNE WHITE, the daughter of E. Markham White.

COL. PHIL. LAUDERBECK, an U. S. Officer in the Philippines.

CHIEF MORO, Captain of the Igorots.

MR. KENT BLACKSTONE, attorney for Jane White.

RUFUS SLOAT, LL.D., counselor for defendant in will contest.

ISADORE STILLWATER, ESQ., a New York bank cashier.

HON. THOMAS TYLER, a country bank president.

DR. PAUL PILLMAN, the family physician.

SIR GORDON PUSHER, a world merchant.

JABEZ HILLS, a miser.

Soldiers, Sailors, Fishermen, Harpooners and Pirates, Filippinos,  
Brokers, Countrymen, Dance Girls, Lawyers and Reporters.

Accessories, Ships, Whaleboats, Catamarans, Sampans, Icebergs, etc.  
The action takes place in the last hundred years prior to 1916.

### THE SCENARIO

*The Whaler* Captain James Bobson was born in New Bedford, became a sailor, and in the early years of the nineteenth century embarked in whale fishery. He was a successful whalefisher, a whaler, taking and trying out on shipboard the blubber and shipping the



oil and whalebones to the New England market. Through lucky "strikes," close application, unusual thrift and saving, and inexpensive living, after long service he became rich, and died many times a millionaire.

*Jane the  
Daughter*

He had an only child, a daughter Jane, a comely and buxom girl. Her mother was much of an invalid and died before the girl was in her teens. Her father was close and penurious and not himself appreciating education and refinement, sadly neglected her proper bringing up and so she grew somewhat like Topsy. She inherited, however, natural shrewdness, and under the guidance of her father imbibed his ideas of excessive thrift and saving of a miserly degree.

*Queen of  
the May*

Jane in her girlhood life had many happy days. Her frequent short journeys in a Concord coach, on visits to her cousins, the Armstrongs in Vermont, were red letter days with her, especially when she was "Queen of the May" on the occasion of a May-pole dance on the village green. These visits counted much in retaining the simple homelike and wholesome ideas prevailing in her naturally well poised character.

*The Ball  
to the Prince  
of Wales*

Jane Bobson's great social triumph, when only eighteen, was during a visit to New York on the occasion of a grand ball in the Academy of Music, given in honor of the Prince of Wales. The mothers and daughters of the aristocratic newly rich Armstrong families, with their French maids and coquetish Paris costumes, were full of excited anticipations of the coming dance with royalty.

*Dancing  
with  
Royalty*

Jane Bobson was on the favored dancing list. She had lain awake nights beforehand in planning how to make a decided impression on the young Prince. For the occasion she appeared in a simple white Swiss muslin dress with pink sash, and pink slippers on her feet and tiny gold drops in her ears, a charming picture of girlhood simplicity.

*"Elevating  
the  
Masses"*

She had heard the Prince was much interested in the wonderful progress in America and especially about education among the common people, and so in the last figure of the first dance with him, in the

grand right and left of the Lancers she plumped the question, "Oh, your Highness, do you know how the great masses of our people are being elevated?" The bugle rang out for the next quadrille and off Jane was rushed to dance with a democratic Colonel of Militia, and for lack of opportunity, no answer was then given. The Prince's curiosity, however, became immensely aroused and when the next dance was called the usher was asked to find Miss Bobson. Away back to the top of the dress circle she had sped purposely, and was discovered, and to the consternation of the dowagers, and the competitive young damsels, she was called back to the dancing floor for her second dance with the Prince, and when he pressed the subject foremost in his mind, she laughingly responded, "Go West to the Mississippi, go aboard a high-pressure side-wheel steamboat, and more than likely you will soon realize how in one tremendous explosion the masses are elevated!"

*Envy of  
New York's  
"400"*

By this quick-witted Yankee girl the plan succeeded, a decided impression on royalty was made, a practical joke perpetrated on a serious minded Englishman of royal pedigree, and furthermore Jane Bobson made a great point in exciting the envy of New York's "four hundred."

*Stop-off at  
Manila*

Captain Bobson on one of his whaling voyages to the South Pacific Seas was accompanied by his daughter Jane, she stopping off at Manila to visit an aunt residing there while he continued on his whale-fishing.

Among the few Americans was E. Markham White, who represented a Boston importing house buying the rich products of the Philippines. Trading expeditions were made to the various islands under the military protection of Col. Lauderbeck with the United States troops. There was more or less friction between them and the Filippinos, until the Igorots and other hostile tribes under Chief Moro were finally put down.

Markham White made his mark in Manila, a gentleman and a scholar and most efficient in business, a brilliant and popular bachelor, an all around man, generous, whole-souled, liberal and benevolent.

*The Markham White Family* He acquired much wealth, returned to the States and in due course married Jane Bobson. They had two children, a son, E. Markham White, Jr., and a daughter, Susanne White. He became President of the Texas International R. R. and she married into an old Knickerbocker family, where much wealth was inherited through fortunate investments in Manhattan real estate.

*Hoboken Flat vs. Club Life* Markham White, Sr., after his marriage with Jane Bobson was much of a speculative genius. Her large means more or less at his disposal stimulated his speculative impulses. At Manila he was a high spender and lavish entertainer, and when after marriage he took his wife to the cheap four-room Hoboken flat, as she insisted on their doing, for economy's sake, the reaction was too much for him. He shunned such life and plain living and took up to a larger degree club life in New York and then launched into schemes of speculation and high finance. At first he met with considerable success on the Chicago Board of Trade, running by private wire a corner in wheat, and then afterwards he made a big plunge in United States Steel, but a strike at the Gary works knocked the common stock flat and Markham White landed at the bottom of his financial career, his careful and thrifty wife refusing to help him out.

*On the Chicago Board of Trade*

*On the New York Stock Exchange*

*The Gary Riots*

*Ku Klux Klan* E. Markham White was at one time a Colonel of a Texas militia regiment and won great eclat in breaking up a night procession of Ku Klux Klan who were pursuing a fleeing negro escaping across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

*Jane Starts on Her Career* The drama is a contest between two schools of actors of strong, ambitious and aggressive desires, generosity versus parsimony, and centers around Jane Bobson, who, since her marriage with Markham White, was familiarly known as Jane White. Her character is portrayed from year to year, starting with most commendable motives, from generous childhood through devoted motherhood to the sharp and shrewd woman of business, who piles up money with never ending assiduity, her whole object in life, apparently, until the soul and the finer sensibilities are quite submerged. "*He that heaps up riches and lives poorly is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.*"—Quotation.

*She Piles Up Money*

*Her Ideas of Charity*      She never would reveal her charities to anyone and so secretive was she that no one was ever heard of having received any from her. She did not propose to be guilty of "*That charity which longs to publish itself and thus ceases to be a charity.*"—Quotation.

*Jane Talks to Reporters*      Jane White was very free in expressing her views on charity, on money getting, and on money saving, to reporters, who repeatedly interviewed her, and especially about lawyers was she extremely talkative and beligerent and telling how at times she fell down on her knees in the courtroom praying for their defeat.

Jane White did not keep her money in a stocking, but intrusted it to the strongest bank of the metropolis, of which she was a stockholder, and invested it as soon as possible in safe and conservative securities bearing the highest rate of interest. At such remunerative rates she considered it a real praiseworthy charity to loan largely to churches.

*She Saves the Nickels*      An example of thrift and economy was to have her office in a rear room of the bank and thus save office rent.

*Saving is a Hobby*      Her bookkeeping was of no expense as she kept a memoranda of her transactions in a little green bag, while Isadore Stillwater, the cashier, told daily the amount of her money on deposit. She walked to the bank and saved her nickels. She lunched on the street at the sign of "3 Donuts for a Dime." And this close economy was a source of delight to her. Then the real fun she had at the bargain counters in the basement of the big department stores, whether in Chicago, New York or London. She possessed a little sales ticket from Berlin which she kept as a mascot, showing she had purchased for two pfennig, or one fiftieth of a mark, a chromo of a savings bank. The idea of saving and accumulating was always uppermost in her mind.

*"Pa is Dead"*      At the time of her father's last sickness and when during the night he passed away, his own teachings of economy guided this daughter Jane, who when in the morning seeing the Doctor getting out of the coupe, rushed to a second-story window, flung it open, and shouted, "Doctor you needn't come in, Pa is dead!"



*Her Defense  
Against  
Tax Dodging*

Jane White's domicile was a great perplexity to her; where did she live? It was much a question of taxation, and the date of tax levying. The Hon. Thomas Tyler, President of her bank in the country, was reliable authority for financial advice, and her defense against any charge of tax dodging that annually arose.

*In Many  
Lawsuits*

Jane White, as her fortune kept increasing, was much involved in lawsuits. Notwithstanding her constant fears of being cheated, her attorney, Mr. Kent Blackstone, "kept the wolf from her door," and saved her property from confiscation through over-taxation and distressing assessments and unreasonable partnership claims against her father's estate. "*Men who prefer any load of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation however light.*"—Sidney Smith.

*A Will  
Contest*

Jane White's greatest perplexity was the will contest for the share bequeathed to her by her Aunt Susanne Armstrong, for which the eminent counselor, Rufus Sloat, fought "tooth and nail" to her final discomfiture.

*Jane Shows  
Her Power  
in Politics*

Jane White became a large holder in bank stocks and corporation securities and had thereby a wide acquaintance with financial men, many of whom were members of the prominent clubs. She did not hesitate to use the power of wealth thus gained in undoing her enemies, especially judges and lawyers who opposed her contentions. As an incident most marked, reading in the papers that Rufus Sloat was up for nomination to the United States Senate and subject to confirmation, she quickly hurried from New England to New York City. She took the telephone and rung up the President of the Union League Club. "This is Jane White. I understand you are favoring the nomination of Sloat for Senator; all I want to say, if you and your club directors push such nomination, it will be a sad day for each of you." She said no more but simply hung up the 'phone. The sequel was that Sloat did not get the nomination.

Jabez Hills, the miser, was the character that Jane White, even in her early years, much esteemed. He was thrifty and most frugal, but in hiding his gold talents behind wainscots and ceilings, he did

*Misers* not possess her better and more secure methods of saving. There were other shining examples in the World of Thrift and Frugality: Vaudille, a French miser, Julius Schmauss of Dantzic, Thomas Cooke of Islington, Thomas Guy of Cornhill, Jacques Gargot of Marseilles, and Elizabeth Bolaine of Canterbury.

"Jabez Hills was active in the propaganda of the Amalgamated Society of Thrifters and Frugaliters who had their ramifications in all parts of the world. A recent district council was held in an abandoned woodshed at Woodchuck Hill, a remote village in Vermont, and there was collected for this cause thirty cents!"

*She Dies  
Leaving a  
Last Will* Jane White died an octogenarian; she left a last will, which gave her all to charity, that is, *to herself*; in other words, to her only heirs-at-law, her two children, Markham White, Jr., and Susanne White, under her own long adopted philosophy, that "Charity begins at home, and—ends there." It is rumored that it is the intention of these most

*Great  
Expectations* opulent children, some day in the future, when unselfish charitable impulses may prevail, to support a White Foundation for the establishment and endowment of an International University for the Better Encouragement of Industry, Thrift and Frugality, and thus in a measure to atone for their mother's extreme frugality, and on the other hand to honor their father's well intentioned generosity, a combination of heritage eventually for the finest good of mankind.

*"Those who give not till they die, show that they would not then, if they could keep it any longer."*

—Bishop Hall.

*The Gold  
Lined Tomb* The tomb was to be of Vermont white marble, and inside thickly lined with gold coin, so that she might take it with her, as she prayed she could, and superstitiously, no doubt, believed.

At the church the choir chanted the hymns so dear to her—

"Thrift is the Philosopher's Stone."

"Glory to the Goddess of Thrift."

"Saving is greater than gaining."

"Glory to the Goddess Prosperity."

*Chanting  
the Hymns  
of Praise*

"He that eats and saves sets the table twice."

"Glory to the Goddess of Prudentia."

"Economy is a great revenue."

"Glory to the Goddess Aeconomia."

"Plain living and high thinking."

"Glory to the Goddess Temperantia."

"A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of learning."

"Glory to the Goddess of Psychology."

"Be just before you are generous."

"Glory to the Goddess Justitia."

"Frugality may be termed the daughter of Prudence, the Sister of Temperance, and the Parent of Liberty."

"Glory to the Goddess Frugalitas."

*An Honest  
Woman*

Jane White was an honest woman. She did not believe in waste or extravagance. If she was at times penurious, covetous, suspicious, vindictive and miserly, it was all to worship the Goddess Frugalitas, to save and increase her fortune for some good purpose. For this she waited too long, but the fortune is still intact and has still grand opportunities to function in the acts of her children in establishing the White Foundation. She was followed to the grave by many bereaved relatives under the strains of Chopin's Funeral March.

*To Her  
Last Resting  
Place*

## THE APOTHEOSIS

*The Glorifi-  
cation*

The transformation, personification and glorification of Jane White was as she would have wished. The illuminated spirit, symbolical of the Goddess of Frugality, arose in the heavens above her tomb, and underneath in letters of gold was emblazoned the name—HETTY GREEN FRUGALITAS.

*The End.*

## SUPPLEMENTAL

### SYNOPSIS OF PRINCIPAL SCENES AND INCIDENTS

The old Colonial Homestead in New Bedford.

Jane opens a savings bank account in her toy bank.

The Harbor of New Bedford.

Capt. Bobson aboard the Ship Whalo.

The ship under sail.





Hetty Howland Robinson Green



The Whale Fishery.

Whales spouting and flapping their tails in midair.

Shoals of Porpoises, some Sharks, etc.

Return of the Ship Whalo, with the Captain, the crew, the oil and the whalebones.

The Country Home in Vermont.

The May-pole Dance on the Village Green.

The Ball in honor of the Prince of Wales.

"Elevation of the Masses," or a Mississippi steamboat explosion.

A stop-off at Manila.

Parade of the Soldiers.

An upheaval among the Natives.

Last sickness and death of Capt. Bobson, "Pa is dead."

Jane's Wedding in the Quaker Church of the Society of Friends.

A Corner in Wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Strike Riots at Gary.

Meetings with bank directors and corporation magnates.

A collapse in United States Steel Common on the New York Stock Exchange.

Telephoning the Union League Club.

A Bargain Counter in Pusher's Department Store.

Many interviews by reporters and "snapshots" of Jane.

The abode of Jabez Hills, the miser, counting over his money and hiding it away.

At the church; the choir and congregation, chanting the hymns to the Goddess Frugalitas.

The Funeral Procession.

The Apotheosis, or the Glorification of Jane White, alias "Hetty Green."

#### ADDENDA

Jane White is the heroine and was glorified as the Goddess of Frugality.

E. Markham White, her husband, is the hero and would be entitled to be called the real founder of the "White Foundation."

Jabez Hills, the typical miser, is the mild villain of the play.

This title has been given as emblematical or typically representative of a historic character of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, noted for her great wealth and continuing frugality.

*"Without frugality none can become rich and with it few would be poor."*—Johnson.

## CHAPTER VIII

SOME SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE EARLY DAYS WELL DRESSED UP  
BY THE SOCIETY EDITOR

THE following account is copied from the February 5, 1868, issue of the Chicago Times:

CHANDLER—BUCKINGHAM

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WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE

---

A Brilliant Marriage Festival  
at the First Presbyterian Church Yesterday

---

The Spacious Edifice Crowded  
with the Wealth and Fashion of Chicago.

---

The Scene—The Ceremony—The Toilettes of the Ladies—  
Reception—The Bridal Trousseau.

---

Departure of the Newly Wedded Couple for Europe.

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The nuptials of Frank R. Chandler, Esq., and Miss Anna S. Buckingham were celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church on last evening.

The social position of the parties, and the prominence of their respective families, imparted to the ceremony wide-spread interest, which evoked an immense attendance at the church to witness the ceremony. Most of the old citizens, and all the acquaintances of the parties, were invited to be present at the solemnization of the nuptials; and, as few "regrets" were exchanged, the assemblage was unusually large. The publicity of the wedding which, was general, also contributed to increase the number of spectators, and seldom have church services, of whatever character, elicited such large congregations as was that gathered within the walls of the First Presbyterian edifice last evening.

### THE ATTENDANCE

The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock P. M., but long before that hour the avenue in the vicinity of the church was thronged with vehicles and pedestrians. Carriages, containing feminine loveliness robed in costly garments, drove up, and, after discharging their

burdens, formed in line near the curb; chattering girls and simpering boys in eager expectance wended their way toward the church; mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters—all might have been observed on their way towards the sacred building. Equipage followed equipage, and couplets and triplets of visitors in a strange continuity of succession arrived and entered until the church was filled. Aisles and pews, galleries and chairs, were thronged, and wherever the eye glanced, layers of human faces, alternate sandwiches of males and females, were to be observed. Everybody was desirous of securing eligible seats, and in the endeavor it must be confessed that decorum was not always preserved. Notwithstanding that there was not standing room within, new accessions were continually arriving, and at one time it was doubtful whether the entree of the bride and her companions would not be effectually debarred.

#### DECORATIONS

The interior of the church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The candelabra of the pulpit was festooned with evergreens and roses, the pulpit itself was embowered in wreaths and festoons, while directly in front of it was a beautiful arch of evergreens tastefully inlaid with white roses, its center sustaining a beautiful imitation of a marriage bell, wrought with exquisite floral skill. Pendants of evergreens connecting the arch with the candelabra completed the ornamentation. The church was brilliantly illuminated, and the mellowed combination of the twilight stealing in the painted windows, and the brilliancy emanating from sparkling jets of gas, imparted to the scene an accessory in pleasing accord with the character of the ceremony.

#### THE SCENE IN THE CHURCH

Until the arrival of the celebrants, the assemblage engaged in the conversation and dialogue which the occasion was most calculated to develop. On every tongue were queries as to who were the groomsmen, who the bridesmaids, what was the bridal trousseau, and what its worth. Young misses surmised on the self-command of the bride to sustain herself in such an ordeal; conjectures were expressed as to whether a European tour would be chosen, or would the parties immediately settle down into the routine of matrimonial life? These and a hundred other verbal inquiries were the staple of conversation, and being indulged in by so many gave to the interior of the church characteristics easily separable from the sacredness of the sanctuary, but irresistibly associated with the nature of the ceremony soon to be celebrated. And then everyone looked so happy and spoke in such dulcet tones that the volume of sound was robbed of its asperities and really constituted a pleasing prelude to the wedding.

Charming girls, expectant and blushing, stole coyish glances at their friends, as if guilty of misdemeanor in being present. They imagined that their presence might be construed into a desire to become conversant with the details of an event which was inevitable. Others, who had never essayed the role of sweetheart, thought it looked envious to appear when "Love's young dream" to them was far removed from realization. They all, however, affected a charming insouciance, and gave gaze for gaze without a tremor. The young men of course were out in numbers; to them the event was a momentous one, and the most imaginative of them easily traveled on fancy's wings to the hour when he should lead a gentle lassie to the altar. It was likewise an occasion replete with incentives to love; a sidelong glance, a soft, persuasive tone, a gentle pressure of the hand during the ceremony, and wavering affections were enchained. Weddings like that of last evening save many a verbal hesitancy, inspire more fond affection, and are more effective agencies in wooing than all the potions of the east or the dicta of a hundred writers on the art of fascination.

#### ENTRANCE OF THE WEDDING PARTY

The intonations of the court-house belfry had scarcely ceased to toll the "knell of parting day" when the hum of conversation suddenly ceased as the groom and bride, followed by their companions, entered the church. Then all eyes were turned upon them, the organ poured forth its volume of harmony, and they ranged themselves around the altar.

#### THE BRIDESMAIDS

The bridesmaids were Miss Carrie Roberts, of New York; Miss Mary Luddington, of Chicago; Miss Mary De Forest, of New Haven; Miss Edna Valentine, of New York; and Miss Sophie Foster, of Chicago. Seldom has a wedding in Chicago elicited such a galaxy of beauty, such a representation of wealth and intelligence of the east and west. Miss Roberts is the daughter of Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, the well-known millionaire steamboat owner, and rival of Commodore Vanderbilt. The other ladies, like her, are from the best families of their respective cities.

#### THE TOILETTES

The toilettes of the bride and bridesmaids were of course the attraction to the many ladies present. Miss Buckingham's dress was of white satin, with train à la Imperatrice and point-lace flounces. Her hair was tastefully adorned with orange flowers, and a coronet of gems and flowers wreathed her brow, from which suspended a



cloud of illusion enveloping the whole figure. She looked charming, and as she stood before the altar her attitude and expression were the embodiment of naivete and beauty.

The bridesmaids were dressed in white silk and tarlatan, with satin trimmings and long trains. Their hair was ornamented with diamonds and wreaths of flowers, over which were exquisite veils of point-lace. They presented a bevy of beauties, and provoked general admiration by their appearance and exquisite taste in dress and ornament.

#### THE CEREMONY

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, pastor of the church. In its brief simplicity there was impressiveness, and during its progress silence almost oppressive prevailed. The questions and responses could be plainly heard, and, until the final vows were exchanged and the benediction uttered by the clergyman, the silence continued. The immediate friends and relations of the parties were present, and were seated in proximity to the altar. The bride was accompanied by her mother and only sister, and by her grandfather, J. S. Potwin, Esq., a venerable old gentleman, who gave her away. Peyton R. Chandler, Esq., the father of the groom, his mother, and other relations, were seated near the parties during the service.

#### THE BRIDAL RECEPTION

When the ceremony was concluded, the bridal party left the church and proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, No. 154 Rush Street. Here the happy couple received their friends. The house was brilliantly illuminated, and the capacious parlors were profusely decorated. Festoons, wreaths, and pendants of evergreens and flowers hung from the ceiling, ornamented the walls, adorned the chandeliers, and ornamented the mantels. At the western end of the room was an evergreen arch surmounted by the monogram "C and B" and ornamented by marriage bells wrought in roses. Beneath this the bridal reception took place, the congratulations and exchanges of well-wishes incident to such occasions were given. The youth and beauty of the city were present, many friends and companions of the groom and bride, and of course the scene was one of splendor. Vaas' band discoursed the choicest airs from an ante-room, the air was filled with fragrance and harmony, and the guests in their delight moved from room to room and laughed and gossiped.

The toilettes of many of the ladies at the reception were especially noticeable. Among those who attracted particular attention were Miss Jennie Stewart, Miss Harris, Miss Cobb, Miss Guthrie,

and Miss Owens of New Orleans. Among the married ladies, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mrs. Wm. Sturges, Mrs. Nixon, and Mrs. C. M. Smith were the recipients of approbative glances at their tasteful dress and ornaments.

#### A COLLATION

A collation sumptuous and comprehensive in details, was spread during the reception, in the dining room, and there, during the evening, wine was quaffed in bumpers, and the health of the newly-married couple repeatedly toasted. The collation was elegant in its conception, and, as an accessory to the wedding, gave general satisfaction.

#### THE BRIDAL TOUR

At 9 o'clock, the reception terminated. The gentleman and the lady having engaged passage for Europe on Saturday, their immediate passage for New York was necessary. The directors' car of the Michigan Central Railway was tendered them, and at 9:20 last evening, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler left Chicago for a six months' tour of the continent. They were accompanied by a large party of friends.

#### THE BRIDAL PRESENTS

The bridal presents were numerous and valuable, in the aggregate, being worth many thousand dollars. At the reception they were arrayed on a side table, and attracted much attention, mingled with appreciative comment. The following were among the most noticeable: Bride's mother, silver tureen and ladle; bride's grandparents, silver pitcher and goblets; children of the late Alvah Buckingham, bronze clock and vases, silver fruit stand and one dozen silver knives. Miss. H. of New York, jeweled perfume box; Mr. and Mrs. Van A., silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. W. S., silver vase; Mr. and Mrs. J. R., porcelain card receiver; the groom, solitaire diamond ring; Mr. P. R. Chandler, pair solitaire diamond eardrops. The above were the principal presents, but there were many others. One hundred and fourteen pieces of silver, from 23 different persons; lace, embroideries, paintings, and enamels were noticeable among the gifts. A painting entitled the "Sybil" by the artist, Theodore Pyne of New York, and presented the bride by him, attracted deserved attention.

#### FINALE

The bridal party continued after the departure of the youthful couple, and the Buckingham mansion echoed with the laughter of youth and maiden, as buoyant heart and tripping feet abridged the passage of time, and joined in celebrating the Chandler-Buckingham nuptial festivities.

(Copied from the February 5th, 1868, issue of the Chicago Times.) Original copy of paper in safety deposit box of Buckingham Chandler—May 1, 1924.

## CHAPTER IX

### SOME GLORIFICATION OF DEEDS WELL DONE

THE next period in our history was the thirty years after the Columbian World's Fair of 1893, which caused much overbuilding for a time, but the reaction was of short duration and soon greater progress than ever took place. The height of buildings was increased and lofty skyscrapers were built in the loop and even beyond. The Blackstone, the Drake, the La Salle, and the New Sherman, and many other hotels arose like magic.

Michigan Avenue was widened, and the new Boulevard Link and Bridge opened. The Forest Preserve was created with seventeen thousand acres devoted to health and recreation. Lincoln Park was materially enlarged and many small parks dedicated to the public. The new Edith Rockefeller Zoological Gardens were established. There were new railroad terminals and increased track elevation. Indeed this period was a proud record for Chicago and the spirit "I Will" still continues. Prophetic in vision was La Salle, when in 1682, he wrote in reference to what is now Chicago: "This will be the Gate of the Empire; this the seat of commerce. The typical man who will grow up here must be an enterprising man. Each day, as he rises, he will exclaim, 'I act, I move, I push,' and then will be spread before him a boundless horizon, an illimitable field of activity. A limitless expanse of plain is here—to the east water, and all other points, land. If I were to give this place a name, I would derive it from the nature of the man who will occupy this place—Ago, I act: circum, all round: Circago." La Salle's conception of the virile type of manhood which has made its name known all over the earth, the last two syllables, "Ago," I act, fitting perfectly our city's motto, "I Will."

PART IV

ANNO DOMINI 2000  
CONTRASTS—PREDICTIONS





## CHAPTER I

### THE STORY OF THE QUARTER ACRE

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#### The Evolution of Wild Land Into the Highest Priced Corner in the City of Chicago.

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#### Increase of Population, and Historical Events Affecting Values.

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##### I. PERIOD OF THE ABORIGINES

A. D.

- 1492. Discovery of America.
- 1682. La Salle proclaims dominion in name of Louis XIV.
- 1765. France cedes Chicago to England.
- 1773. William Murray, an Englishman, settled at Kaskaskia, Pioneer of Chicago Real Estate Agents forms the "Illinois Land Company," claiming a tract which included "Chicagou or Garlick Creek," as purchased of the Indians. (Congress in 1801 disallowed the claim).
- 1778. George Rogers Clark, sent by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, conquers Illinois from the British.
- 1784. Virginia cedes her conquest to the United States.
- 1787. Territorial government under the United States.
- 1795. Treaty with Indians, securing six miles square at mouth of Chicago River.
- 1803. First Fort Dearborn and actual possession.
- 1812. Massacre at Fort Dearborn and dispossession.
- 1816. Second Fort Dearborn and possession recovered.
- 1821. Second treaty with Indians, gaining continuous way to seaboard.
- 1830. Third treaty with Indians, giving up all their land east of the Mississippi.
- 1832. "Black Hawk War."
- 1833. Final treaty with Indians.
- 1835. Farewell Indian War Dance in Chicago.

## II. PERIOD OF THE WHITE MEN

Date	HISTORICAL	Popula- tion of Chicago	Annual Increase Per Cent	Value of Quarter Acre	Annual Increase Per Cent
1830	Chicago up to this date a garrison and Indian trading post. In this year its first postoffice is established. ....	50	.....	\$ 20	.....
1831	First bridge across the Chicago river. ....	100	100	22	10
1832	.....	200	100	30	40
1833	.....	350	75	50	67
1834	Last Black Bear shot, corner Market and Jackson Streets. ....	2,000	467	200	300
1835	First Bank opened. ....	3,265	60	5,000	2400
1836	Illinois Canal is commenced and garrison of Fort Dearborn withdrawn. ....	3,820	17	25,000	400
1837	Chicago organized as a City. Financial Panic. Second payment on Canal Trustees' last year's sales all in default except P. F. W. Peck. ....	4,179	10	3,000	—88
1838	.....	4,000	—4	2,500	—17
1839	.....	4,200	5	2,000	—20
1840	.....	4,470	6	1,500	—25
1841	First Water Works built. ....	5,000	12	1,250	—17
1842	First Propeller launched. State of Illinois in default on its interest and work recommenced on Illinois Canal. ....	6,000	20	1,000	—20
1843	Wheat 38 cents, corn 18 cents, in Chicago market. ....	7,589	25	1,100	10
1844	First meat packed for English market. ....	8,000	6	1,200	10
1845	First Public School building built. ....	12,088	50	5,000	20
1846	.....	14,169	16	15,000	200
1847	First permanent theatre opened, and River and Harbor Convention meets in Chicago. ....	16,859	18	12,000	—20
1848	First telegram received, Board of Trade established, first Municipal building built and Illinois Canal opened. ....	20,023	25	13,000	9
1849	First Railroad (Galena) opened, and the great flood in Chicago river. First Savings Bank started (I. H. Burch). ...	23,047	15	15,000	15
1850	First Philharmonic Concert, and first Fire Limits established. ....	28,269	22	17,500	17
1851	First Grain Elevator built (Fulton). ....	34,000	22	20,000	14
1852	First railroad from the East. ....	38,754	14	25,000	25
1853	.....	60,662	60	30,000	20
1854	Cholera. ....	65,872	9	35,000	17
1855	Illinois Central Railroad Station built, and Fort Dearborn Disappears. ....	80,023	23	40,000	14
1856	First Suburban Trains (Hyde Park), and first Iron Bridge (Rush Street). ....	84,113	5	45,000	12
1857	First through Railroad to New York, and first big fire (Lake Street). ....	93,000	11	35,000	—22
1858	Paid Fire Department established. ....	91,000	—2	30,000	—14
1859	First Street Railroad (south side). ....	95,000	4	29,000	—3
1860	.....	*109,000	15	28,000	—3
1861	.....	120,000	10	28,000	—
1862	.....	138,000	15	32,000	15
1863	First Pullman Palace Car runs. ....	160,000	16	33,000	3
1864	First Public Park (Lincoln), also Union Stock Yards. ....	169,353	6	36,000	13
1865	Clearing House established. ....	178,900	6	45,000	25
1866	.....	200,418	12	57,600	28

Date	HISTORICAL	Popula- tion of Chicago	Annual Increase Per Cent	Value of Quarter Acre	Annual Increase Per Cent
1867	First Lake Water Tunnel . . . . .	220,000	10	\$ 65,000	12
1868	First Railroad, Chicago to the Pacific Coast . . . . .	252,054	15	80,000	23
1869	First River Tunnel (Washington Street) . . . . .	272,043	8	90,000	12
1870	.....	*298,977	9	120,000	33
1871	The Great Fire, and second River Tun- nel (LaSalle Street). Deep cut in Canal finished and improved sewerage, and Canal debt all paid. First building after fire erected by W. D. Kerfoot & Co., a live type of the Chicago Real Estate Agent . . . . .	325,000	9	100,000	—17
1872	Rebuilding of the City . . . . .	367,396	13	125,000	25
1873	The Financial Crisis . . . . .	380,000	3	100,000	—20
1874	The "Little Fire" of '74. South and West Park systems well under way (Acts of 1869) . . . . .	395,408	4	95,000	—5
1875	.....	400,000	1	92,500	—3
1876	.....	407,661	2	90,000	—3
1877	The Great Railroad Riots . . . . .	420,000	3	90,000	—
1878	.....	436,731	4	95,000	5
1879	Union League Club organized . . . . .	465,000	7	119,000	25
1880	Commencement of the City of Pullman..	*503,298	8	130,000	10
1881	.....	530,000	5	145,000	12
1882	.....	560,693	6	175,000	21
1883	.....	590,000	6	238,000	36
1884	.....	629,985	6	250,000	5
1885	.....	700,000	11	275,000	10
1886	Conviction of the Anarchists. Founda- tion of the Newberry Library . . . . .	825,880	18	325,000	18
1887	.....	850,000	3	435,000	34
1888	.....	875,000	3	600,000	38
1889	.....	900,000	3	750,000	25
1890	Foundation of the John Crerar Library. Inception of the World's Columbian Exposition . . . . .	*1,098,570	22	900,000	20
1891	New Drainage Canal begun . . . . .	1,200,000	10	1,000,000	11
1892	.....	1,300,000	9	1,000,000	.....
1893	Culmination of the World's Fair tri- umphant success . . . . .	1,400,000	8	1,000,000	.....
1894	The Pullman Strike . . . . .	1,400,000	.....	900,000	—10
1895	The burdens of Special Assessments . . . . .	1,450,000	3	900,000	.....
1896	Bryan's Nomination for President . . . . .	1,500,000	3	900,000	.....
1897	Continual despondency among Real Es- tate Owners . . . . .	1,550,000	3	930,000	4
1898	The Spanish-American War . . . . .	1,600,000	3	973,000	4
1899	The Philippine War. The Anglo-Boer War . . . . .	1,650,000	3	1,012,000	4
1900	Bryan's second Nomination for Presi- dent . . . . .	1,698,575	3	1,052,000	4
1901	Assassination of President McKinley . . . . .	1,750,000	3	1,093,000	4
1902	The Anthracite Coal Strike . . . . .	1,800,000	3	1,137,000	4
1903	The Iroquois Theatre Fire, and Wall Street depression . . . . .	1,850,000	3	†1,183,000	4
1904	The Russo-Japanese War . . . . .	1,900,000	3	1,300,000	10
1905	Election of Dunne as Mayor . . . . .	1,960,000	3	1,430,000	10
1906	Internal dissensions concerning Traction settlement . . . . .	2,015,000	3	1,575,000	10



Date	HISTORICAL	Popula- tion of Chicago	Annual Increase Per Cent	Value of Quarter Acre	Annual Increase Per Cent
1907	Following a severe decline and panic in Railroad Stocks on March 14th, came, on April 4th, the election of the first four-year Mayor, Fred A. Busse, the overturn of the Dunne radical administration, and the settlement of the Traction question. October 22, suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in New York, and general panic in Wall Street. . . . .	2,075,000	3	\$ ‡1,717,000	9
1908	Taft President of the United States. . . .	1,924,060	—	1,717,000	—
1909	The Chicago Plan Commission presented and adopted. . . . .	2,000,000	4	1,600,000	—6
1910	. . . . .	*2,189,520	9	1,600,000	—
1911	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., elected Mayor (four-year term). . . . .	2,200,000	1	1,625,000	1½
1912	Roosevelt President of the United States. . . . .	2,250,000	2	1,650,000	1½
1913	. . . . .	2,325,000	3	1,675,000	1½
1914	The World War commenced. Forest Preserve District Adopted. Federal Reserve Banking System inaugurated	2,400,000	3	1,500,000	—10
1915	Thompson elected Mayor . . . . .	2,437,526	1½	1,500,000	—
1916	Wilson President of the United States. .	2,500,000	2½	1,500,000	—
1917	United States enters World War. Federal Reserve Bank Notes in circulation, \$972,585,000. . . . .	2,550,000	2	1,500,000	—
1918	World War ends on Armistice Day. Federal Reserve Bank Notes in circulation \$2,555,215,000. . . . .	2,600,000	2	1,550,000	3
1919	Re-election of Thompson as Mayor. Gold coin and bullion in U. S., \$3,112,320,347. . . . .	2,650,000	2	1,500,000	—3
1920	Boulevard Link Bridge opened. Harding President of the United States. . . .	*2,701,705	2	1,550,000	3
	Prohibition 18th Amendment effective. Federal Reserve Bank Notes in circulation, \$3,325,629,000.00 . . . . .	2,750,000	2	1,600,000	3
1921	This year's cost of new buildings, \$124,028,010.00. . . . .	2,800,000	2	1,700,000	6
1922	. . . . .	2,701,705	—		
1923	Dever elected Mayor. 40th Anniversary Chicago Real Estate Board . . . . .	2,925,000	8	‡1,840,392	8
1924	. . . . .	3,000,000	2½	2,000,000	8½

\*U. S. Federal Census. †Assessors' official figures. ‡Board of Review.

The 1906 estimate by the Government Census Bureau was 2,049,185 population; the January 1, 1908, estimate of Chicago Bureau of Statistics was 2,540,896; Donnelley's City Directory estimated 2,300,000 population.

#### QUARTER ACRE EQUIVALENTS

50' x 218' in depth  
60' x 180' in depth

68' x 160' in depth  
70' x 155' in depth  
72' x 150' in depth

87' x 125' in depth  
100' x 109' in depth

In the 8th Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois on the subject of Taxation, 1894, by George A. Schilling, Secy., will be found on pages 368-379 an interesting account of this "Story of the Quarter Acre."

F. R. CHANDLER.

## CHAPTER II

### SOME MODEST EXPECTATIONS AS TO FUTURE EXPANSION

AFTER Columbus discovered America and colonization set in, and the Indians driven out, a new discoverer or adventurer turned up in the person of Captain George Wellington Streeter, who



Capt. George Wellington Streeter

while cruising about Lake Michigan was stranded in a storm and his ramschackle boat was cast on the sands of the lake front, in the vicinity of Chicago Avenue. He flung out the red flag of the mythical

"Deestrick of Lake Michigan" and thereupon issued a proclamation claiming all the land, made since the glacial epoch, in the range of his spyglass, which land extended some two miles, from the river to North Avenue, and in loud stentorian tones called it Streeterville!

He propped up his damaged boat, called it his castle, and defied the peaceable people thereabout and told them to "Keep off the grass!" He recorded a bogus patent, and made a subdivision into lots and offered them for sale at extremely low acre prices. A few credulous persons bought, but when they attempted to take possession soon discovered they were trespassing under the law of Riparian Rights, that all accretions belonged to the land adjoining and not to the squatter sovereign, Streeter, or his assigns. Riots occurred, one man, a police guard, was shot, and not until several years of legal controversy was Streeter driven off.

He was accompanied on his land-stealing voyage and adventure by his faithful wife, Maria. So literally it can be said in the fracas that it was "Hell an' Maria," and now "Streeterville" and the "Deestrick" are episodes of the past and Chicago holds as ever victorious.

After Captain Streeter's modest efforts for expansion came to nought there was a decided reaction. The Association of Commerce, with its five thousand members, a most conservative and law-abiding body of virile men of vision, took hold and recently issued a procedure and the detail is herewith presented for Chicago betterment:

South Shore boulevard linking Grant and Jackson Parks, including Grand boulevard plaza, bridges between the outer and inner drives and \$12,000,-000 for general park improvements . . . . .	\$ 55,000,000
South Park avenue widening . . . . .	2,000,000
Indiana avenue widening . . . . .	1,500,000
Prairie avenue widening . . . . .	1,500,000
Twenty-second street widening . . . . .	3,000,000
Twenty-second street viaduct across I. C. right of way . . . . .	1,000,000
South Water street improvement . . . . .	24,000,000
Robey street improvement . . . . .	18,000,000
Ogden avenue project . . . . .	13,000,000
Ashland avenue project . . . . .	25,000,000
Western avenue project . . . . .	17,000,000
Chicago river straightening, with viaducts and ramps . . . . .	20,000,000
Rearrangement of railroad freight facilities . . . . .	23,000,000
Roosevelt road viaduct and widening . . . . .	6,882,000
Polk, Taylor, Clinton, Jefferson and Desplaines street projects . . . . .	4,180,000
McCormick road . . . . .	1,000,000

Street openings, paving and ordinary road-building . . . \$	38,000,000
Extension of street lighting system . . . . .	1,550,000
Three new bridges to be built by the city . . . . .	5,400,000
Four new bridges to be built by the Sanitary District . .	5,850,000
Sewer system extensions, new sidewalks and water works extensions . . . . .	34,000,000
Sewage treatment works . . . . .	120,000,000
Fine Arts Building restoration and reconstruction . . .	5,000,000
Shedd aquarium in Grant Park . . . . .	2,000,000
Municipal stadium . . . . .	2,500,000
Track elevation . . . . .	95,000,000
New bathing beaches, park and playground extensions	6,000,000
New produce market . . . . .	10,000,000
Forest Preserve extensions . . . . .	6,200,000
Police building . . . . .	1,500,000
Lake Calumet harbor . . . . .	3,500,000
Illinois Central station and electrification . . . . .	88,000,000
Union station, including viaducts and Canal street widening . . . . .	75,000,000
Elevated railway extensions . . . . .	23,000,000
Surface line extensions . . . . .	6,000,000
Northwestern University downtown campus develop- ment . . . . .	16,000,000
University of Chicago building program . . . . .	15,000,000
New School buildings, two years . . . . .	16,000,000
New Wesley Hospital and St. Luke's annex . . . . .	22,750,000
State Street retail store expansion . . . . .	30,000,000
New Wieboldt department store . . . . .	4,000,000
Commonwealth Edison extensions . . . . .	30,000,000
People's Gas extensions . . . . .	2,000,000
Telephone company extensions and improvements, three years . . . . .	41,250,000
Addition to Ford assembling plant . . . . .	4,000,000
Fourteen new clubhouses . . . . .	46,500,000
Western Electric rod mill and other extensions . . . . .	5,000,000
Other industrial extensions and new projects an- nounced since January 1 . . . . .	14,525,000
Straus building . . . . .	14,000,000
Tribune tower . . . . .	7,000,000
New Masonic Temple . . . . .	5,000,000
American Furniture Mart . . . . .	10,000,000
Illinois-Merchants banks . . . . .	9,000,000
Stevens Hotel . . . . .	22,000,000
Palmer House . . . . .	20,000,000
Sherman annex . . . . .	7,000,000



Morrison annex . . . . .	\$ 8,000,000
Congress Hotel . . . . .	22,000,000
Jewelers' building . . . . .	10,000,000
Elks' memorial . . . . .	3,000,000
New Bismarck hotel . . . . .	21,000,000
New Auditorium hotel and theater . . . . .	15,000,000
Nine new Y. M. C. A. buildings . . . . .	9,000,000
New Moody temple . . . . .	1,000,000
All other building this year . . . . .	200,000,000

### *Still Further Projects*

Commerce's additional list gives these projects now in a preliminary stage:

Pershing road improvement . . . . .	\$ 3,000,000
New east and west boulevard, probably Ohio street . . . . .	5,000,000
La Salle street widening . . . . .	15,300,000
Avondale avenue second-story roadway paralleling Milwaukee avenue . . . . .	5,000,000
Extension of west side medical, hospital and institutional group . . . . .	7,000,000
Proposed harbor drive connecting Grant and Lincoln parks . . . . .	3,000,000
Ten-story development of "air rights" over freight houses . . . . .	95,000,000
New jail and county temple project . . . . .	63,000,000
Chicago zoological gardens . . . . .	2,000,000
Illiana harbor . . . . .	350,000,000
New York Central station . . . . .	100,000,000
Dearborn station . . . . .	55,000,000
Subway, first period of construction . . . . .	217,800,000
Purchase by city of surface lines . . . . .	162,000,000
Purchase by city of elevated lines . . . . .	86,000,000
Board of Education office building . . . . .	6,000,000
New postoffice . . . . .	10,000,000
Proposed federal building on site of present postoffice . . . . .	15,000,000
Roofing of I. C. railroad for hotel and commercial development . . . . .	100,000,000
Proposed Machinery arcade . . . . .	5,000,00
Grand Total . . . . .	\$2,679,687,000

The editor of Ganinwari's original manuscript has taken the liberty to discount \$179,687,000 from above figures to guard against

over optimism, leaving a total for this net budget for the grandeur and glorification of the Greater Chicago, Two Billion Five Hundred Million Dollars! This stupendous expenditure will be quite attainable, if the State of Illinois' bonding power is not snatched from the close, hard-fisted taxpayers, who often grumble even when lightly hit in the solar plexus. Micawber may have had the right idea of paying debts, by giving new I. O. U.'s for old ones, and taxpayers are easily cheered by the Jay Cooke's financiers that "a public debt is a public blessing."

## CHAPTER III

### THE TEN MILLION CLUB

IT seems, then, quite in order to set Chicago's standard of population at a higher notch than the present three million. Based on the well established facts of the "Story of the Quarter Acre," hitherto shown, a Ten Million Club is well in the range of probability, long before the end of the Twentieth Century. Hitherto predictions on this score have never been optimistic enough.

Onkwe Ganinwari, Sachem of the Pottawatomi, outlines this prospectus for a "Ten Million Club" as a stimulus to the future development and grandeur of the Greater Chicago. It will be unique in this, that it is self-winding and starting with a membership of three million, as the present population, it will increase automatically, as each citizen arrives at the voting age until the whole total reaches ten million people, when it will be organized from one thousand arrondissements, having an Imperial Wizard (a President) at its head, and one thousand auxiliary King Kleagles (Vice-Presidents). No masks at any time may be worn, but Sachem caps for men, and beaded amulets for women.

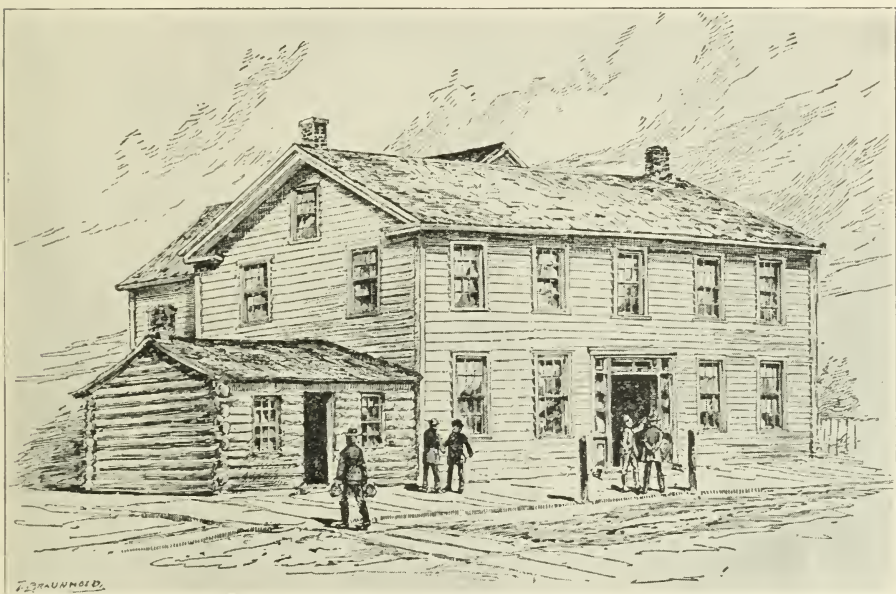
As the clock dial in the Lord Mayor's office registers 10,000,000, a proclamation will be issued, broadcasting by radio the joyful news; a thousand guns will be fired; a thousand bands rend the air; military parades, citizens' processions, fireworks, orations and dances; a hundred thousand "red, white and blue" banners flung to the breeze; a ten days' festival and jollification, and the famous slogan yell Chi—Chi—Chi—Ca—Ca—Ca—Go—Go—Go—

C H I C A G O ! ! !

## CHAPTER IV

### THE SAUGANASH TAVERN AND THE NEW PALMER CARAVANSARY

MARK BEAUBIEN, born in 1800 at Detroit, the father of sixteen children, came to Chicago in 1826. No road, only an Indian trail; camped outdoors, bought a log house from Jim Kinzie and



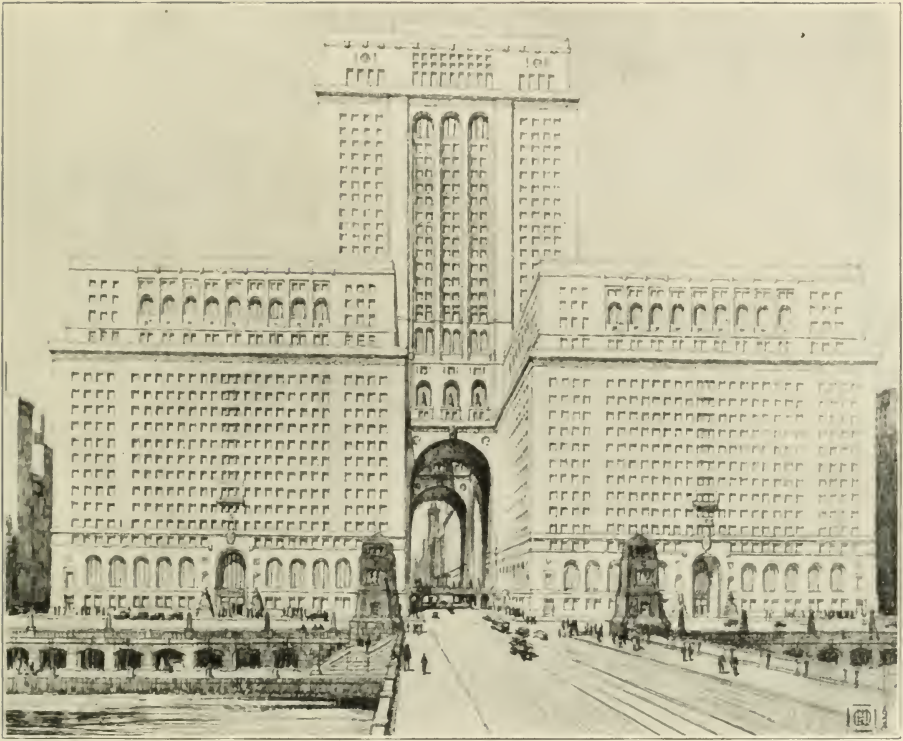
The Sauganash Tavern 1826

opened it as a tavern. He built alongside of it a pretentious white two-story frame building with bright blue wooden shutters, the admiration of all the little circle at Wolf Point at the fork of the river which is now known as corner of Lake and Market Streets. This was the famed Sauganash Tavern, named after "Billy Caldwell," an Indian. Mark was a jolly host, and for those days a skilled performer on the fiddle. This noted tavern was destroyed by fire on March 3, 1851.





The Grand Palmer Caravansary



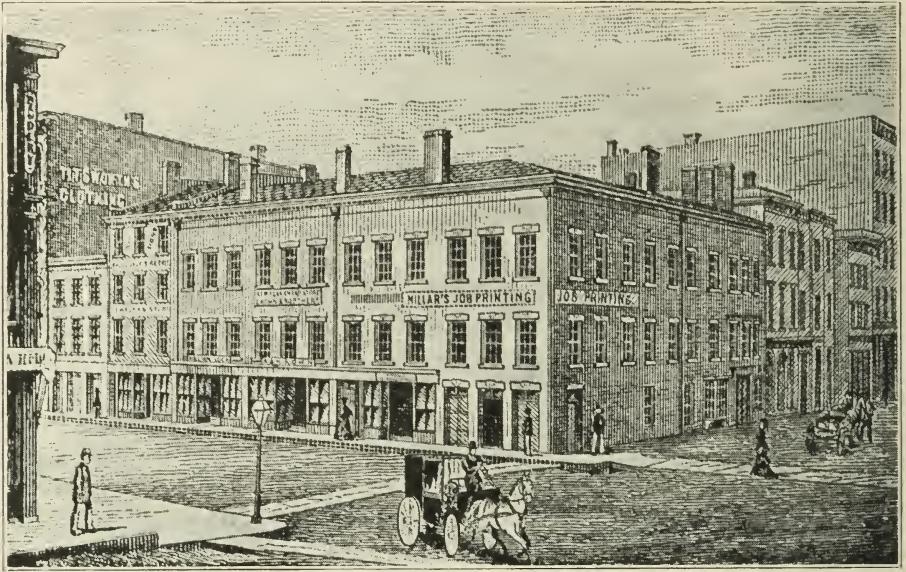
#### FUTURE GRAND MUNICIPAL PALACE FOR CHICAGO

An architect's dream of a building to house all of the governmental departments of a future Greater Chicago. The plan consists of four great buildings, each occupying a city block and surmounted by a fifth. The two streets intersect the group of buildings and pass through the central building in both directions. One building is assigned to City executive offices, one to County offices, one to State offices and departments, one to the Police and Courts, and these four crowned by the Education building. The author is Mr. Hugh M. G. Garden of the firm of Schmidt, Garden & Martin, Architects.

## CHAPTER V

### THE SALOON BUILDING AND THE ILLINOIS MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING

THIS structure stood on the southeast corner of Lake and Clark Streets, and was erected in 1836. It was the first office building, and used in connection as a "City Hall" and at that time was not



The Saloon Building 1836

eclipsed by anything of the kind in the West. Its use was synonymous with the French *Salon* which literally meant a grand and spacious hall. And it was thus used, being located on the third floor of the building. When first completed it was considered the largest and most beautiful hall west of Buffalo.





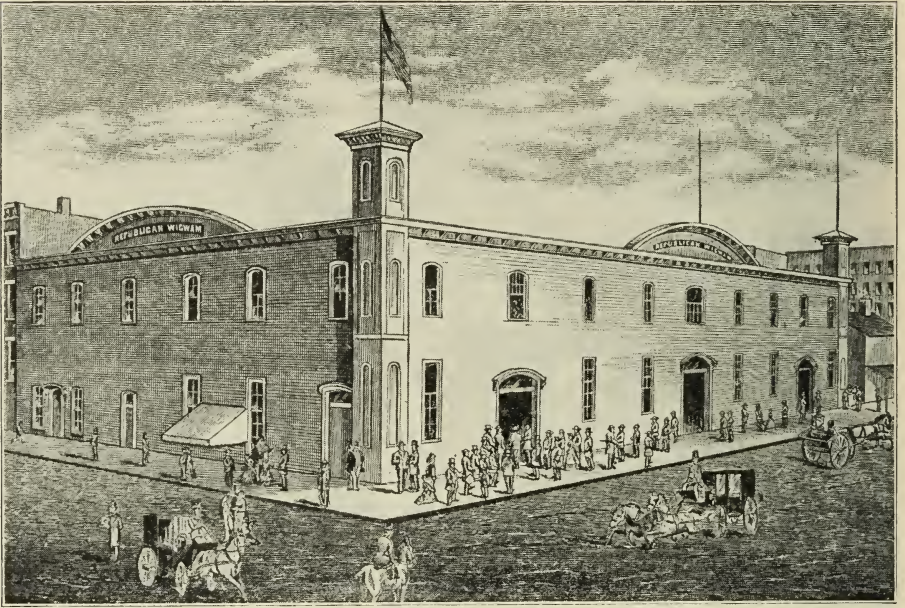
Illinois Merchants Bank Building, 1924



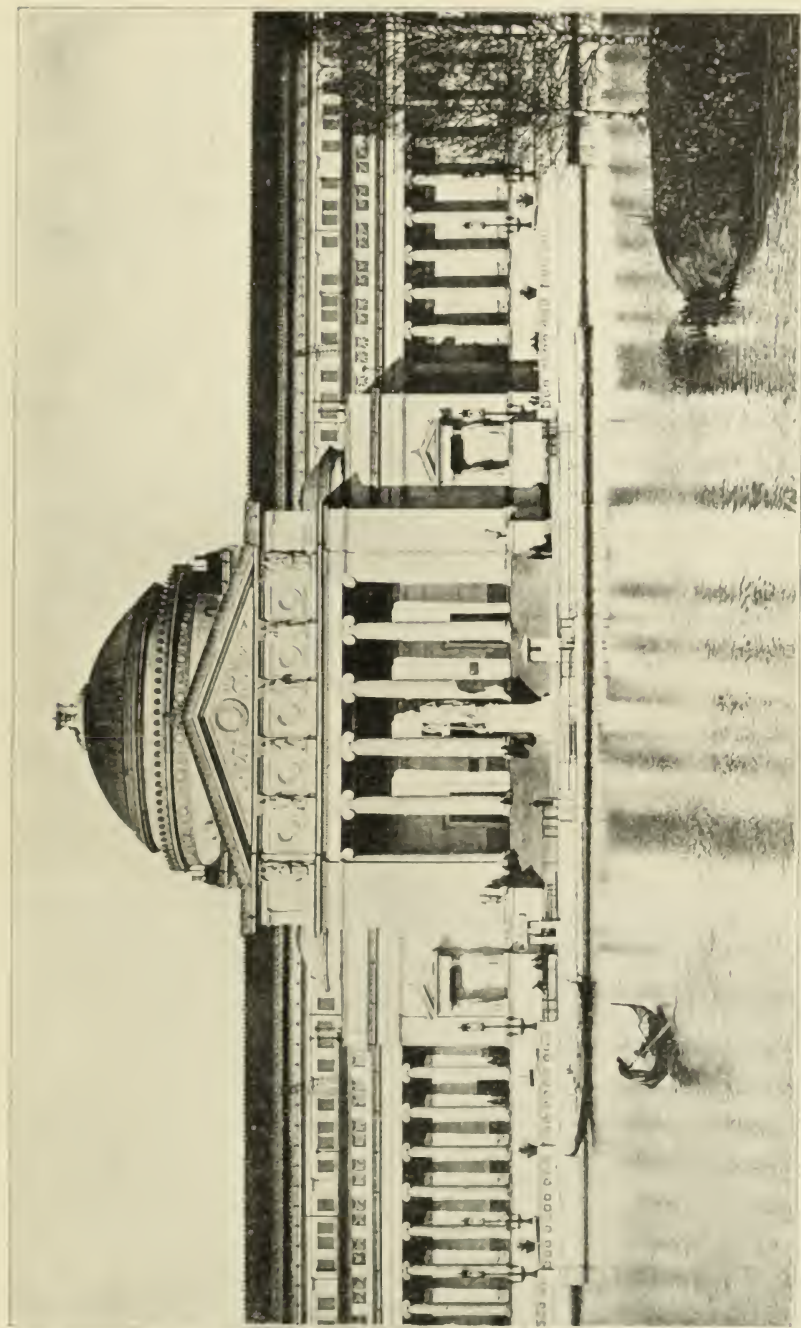
## CHAPTER VI

### THE WIGWAM AND THE JACKSON PARK ART PALACE AND CONVENTION HALL

This is the historic building erected on Market Street by the Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860.



The Republican Wigwam 1860



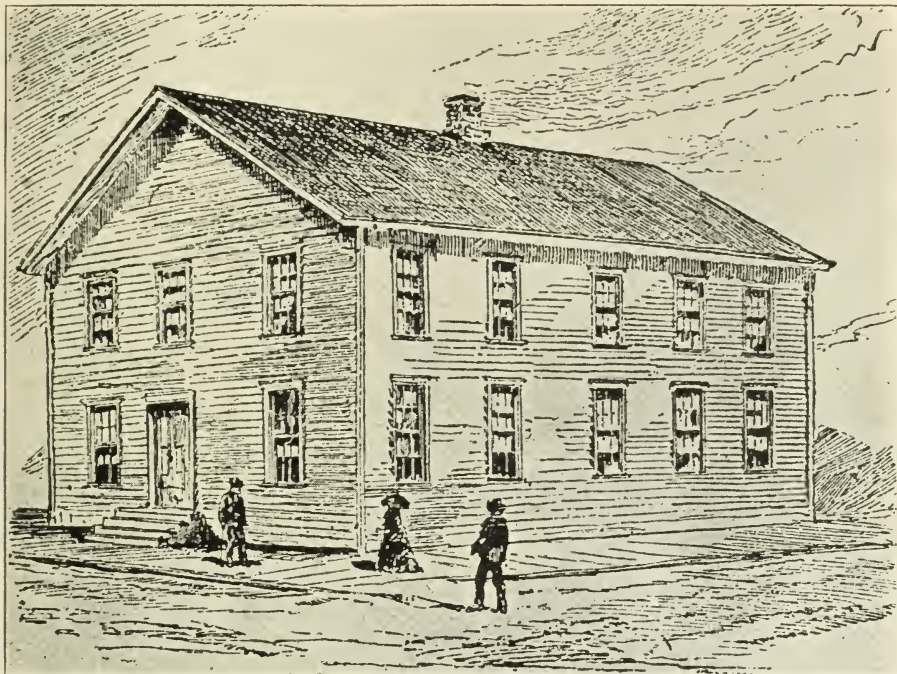
Art Palace and Jackson Park Convention Hall

## CHAPTER VII

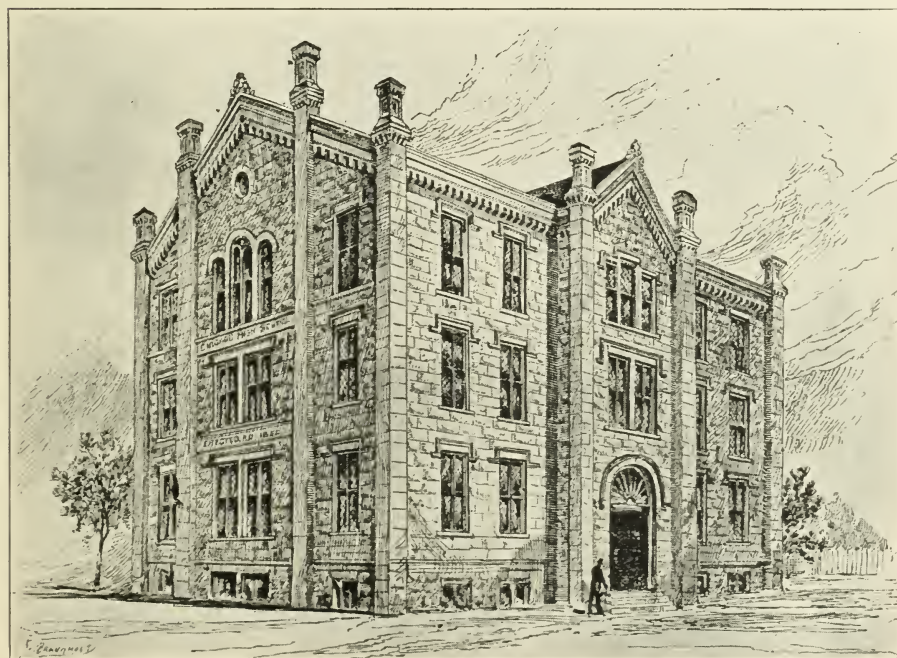
### THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE AND THE CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL, 1856

IN THE fall of 1836, the school trustees voted a tax of \$5,000 to build a school house in District 1, comprising what was afterwards that portion of the First Ward, east of Clark Street. At that time building materials and labor were extremely high and scarce, and it was thought by the trustees that it would be much cheaper and quicker to secure, to put up a temporary building, so they were authorized to borrow \$200 for that purpose, and employ a teacher at \$400 per annum. For several years it was thus occupied for school purposes, until, as it was so old, small and dilapidated, it was sold by the trustees for the sum of \$40. Thus began and ended the first public school of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago. It was a two-story frame structure, the upper story for school, the lower for church purposes, and cost about nine hundred dollars, originally.





The "Little Red School House" 1833



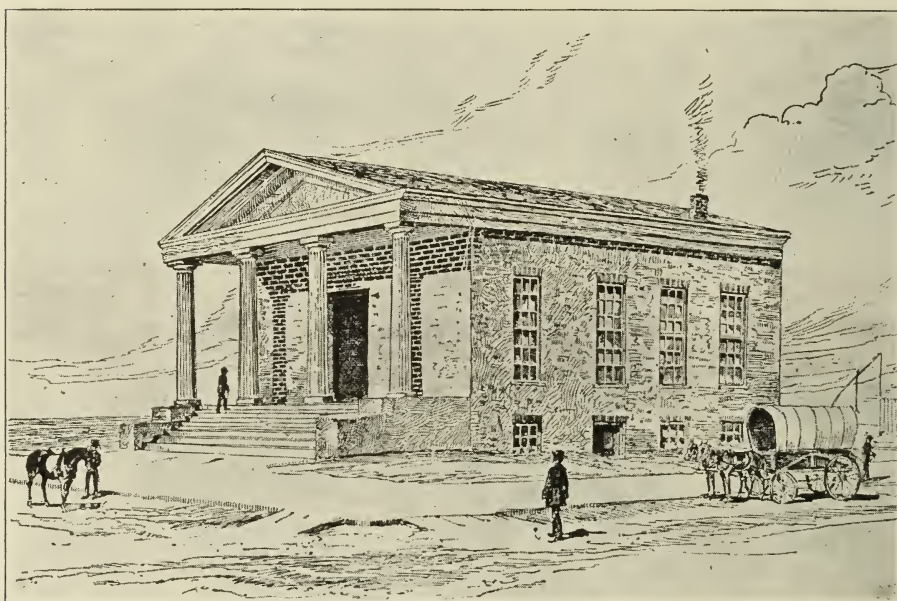
The Chicago High School 1856



## CHAPTER VIII

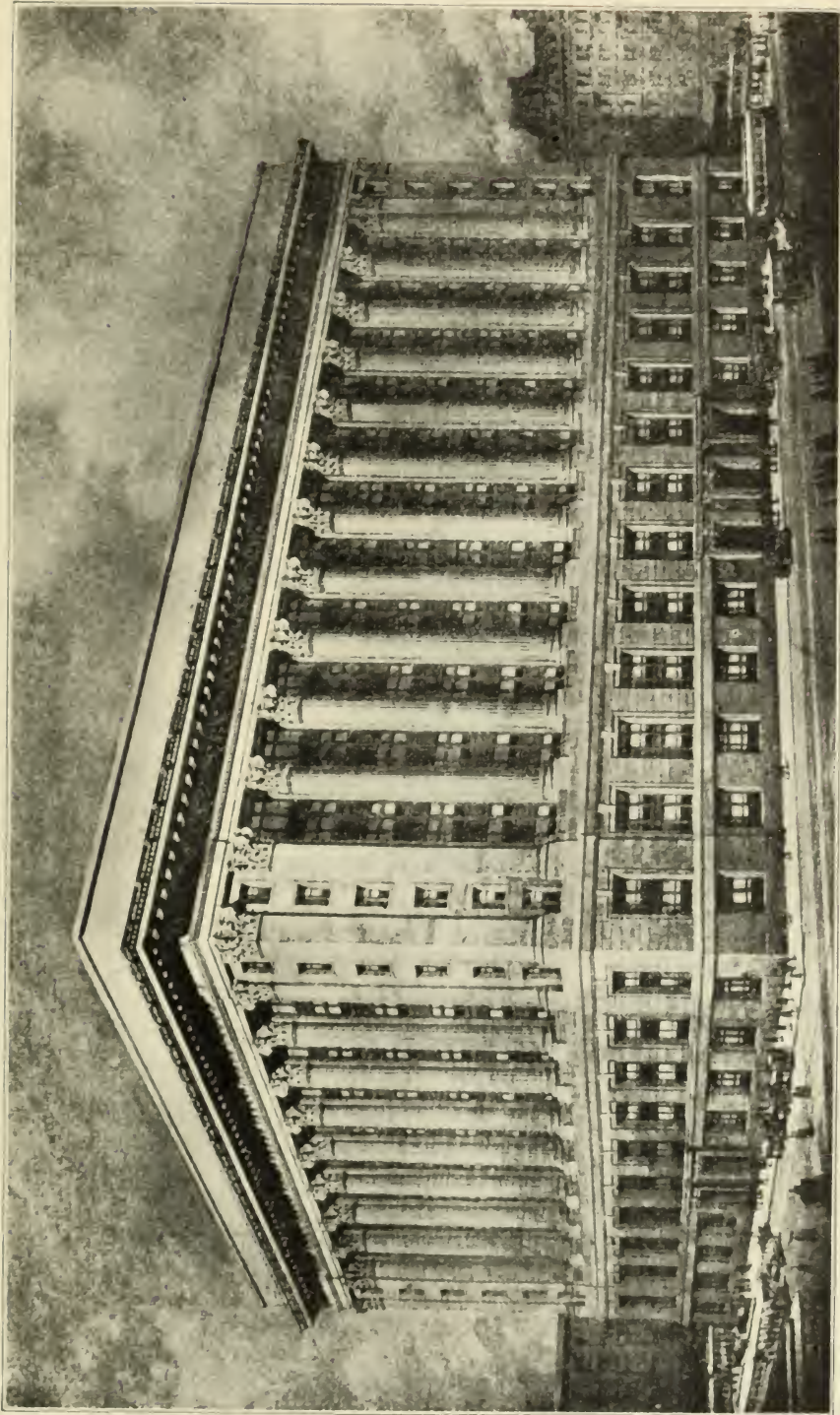
### THE FIRST COURT HOUSE AND THE COOK COUNTY BUILDING, 1907

THE First Municipal Structure, the Market Building, was erected in 1848. The building was situated in the center of State Street, fronting forty feet on Randolph and running north toward Lake Street one hundred and eighty feet. It was built of brick and stone, two stories in height. The entire cost was \$11,070.



The First Court House 1835

During the fall of the year 1835, a one-story and basement brick courthouse was erected on the northeast corner of the square on Clark and Randolph Streets; the county offices were in the lower story, the courtroom which was above being one oblong room. Seating capacity two hundred.



Cook County Building 1907





THE PRESS TOWER—A DREAM OF THE FUTURE

An office building of 100 stories. Designed by Mr. Hugh M. G. Garden of Schmidt, Garden & Martin, Architects. For comparison the Methodist Temple, 556 feet high, is shown to the left and the Tribune Tower, 456 feet high, to the right. Between the latter and the Press Tower is shown a future Tribune Tower of 760 feet, which under existing ordinances is possible. The Press Tower is shown with a height of 1360 feet—the highest structure in the world.

## CHAPTER IX

### TRANSPORTATION, DOUBLE DECKER SIDEWALKS, AVIATION AND RADIOACTION

**H**ORSES and mules are almost becoming extinct species. Possibly in Chicago at the present time one in a thousand are horse-drawn vehicles. The business streets are so congested with traffic that the surface lines of street cars in the loop district must be put underground in subways. Double-decker sidewalks are inevitable and even three-decker ones may be advisable.





*Postscript to the Author's Apology*  
Some Present Types of Modern Evolution (Chandlaria Chicagoana)

## CHAPTER X

### THE GREATER CHICAGO

**I**NDULGENT reader, you have reached the final stages of the story; you have seen the little beginnings from early Indian days; the contrasts therefrom and some few predictions, illustrating what may be coming in the further evolution of the magnificent city. Indeed it is a romance, founded on such indisputable facts that cannot be gainsaid.

The practical solution is shown in the accompanying map, exhibiting the proposed Greater Chicago, extending northward to the City of Evanston and Niles Center, eastward to the State of Indiana, southward to the Cook County line, and westward taking in the Des Plaines River and Forest Preserve sections, an area of some forty miles in length and twenty miles in width, approximately eight hundred square miles, or some five hundred thousand acres on the shores of Lake Michigan. Kind reader, adieu, may the souls of the Pottawatomi rest in peace.

THE END



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